The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873. NUMBER 145.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

BOSTON CARRIAGES.

REPOSITORY,

No. 222 West Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

SLADE BROS., Agents.

Oldest Boston Manufactory.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Howard Slade,

Successor to Robt. Slade & Son.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review

FOR JANUARY, 1873.

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FURS Of every description. Fur Robes, &c., at MANUFACTURER'S COST.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 164 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LEWIS HAEHNLEN having associated with him his brother JACOB HAEHNLEN, will continue the business of Importing SPECIALTIES as heretofore, at No 313 Race-st., Philadelphia, under the name of

LEWIS HAEHNLEN & BROTHER,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

CHAMOIS SKINS,

SUPERFINE DRY COLORS,

LEAD PENCILS, &C.

N. B.—With largely increased cash capital they hope to be enabled to offer inducements, and invite CLOSE BUYERS to inspect their large stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Carter, Drake & Wight, is dissolved by mutual consent, said dissolution to date from January 1, 1873, and either member of the late firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

ASHER CARTER,
WM. H. DRAKE,
P. B. WIGHT.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm of Carter, Drake & Wight will be continued by the undersigned, who have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Drake & Wight. Our offices remain in the Morrison Block, corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

WM. H. DRAKE,
P. B. WIGHT.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Sylvester P. Tillotson and Thomas M. Bryer, carpenters and builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SYLVESTER P. TILLOTSON,
THOMAS M. BRYER.

Chicago, Jan. 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between us, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Spencer will assume the payment of all debts of the firm and is alone authorized to collect outstanding accounts.

LORENZ MATHER,
J. C. SPENCER,
414 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 8, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber has this day withdrawn, by mutual consent, from the firm of Eareckson & Co., formerly doing business as commission merchants at 184 West Lake st. Francis H. Evers assuming all liabilities of said firm.

WM. J. EARECKSON.

Jan. 6, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between T. H. Elmer and T. H. Ball, under the firm name of Elmer & Ball, is this day dissolved by limitation.

T. H. ELMER,
T. H. BALL.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have formed a limited copartnership under the firm name of Elmer, Ball & Hoyt; for the transaction of the dry goods commission business, at 21 and 23 West Washington-st.

T. H. ELMER,
T. H. BALL,
GEO. W. HOYT.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Payne, Stelle, Cass & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. B. C. Hawes will sign for the late firm.

CHARLES M. PAYNE,
EDWARD T. STELLE,
ANDREW A. CASS,
BENJAMIN C. HAWES.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Frank C. Pope retires from our firm from this date. We will continue to carry on the wholesale grocery business at the old stand, 34 and 36 East Randolph-st.

WM. T. ALLEN,
CHAS. CORYELL,
FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

Chicago, Jan 10, 1873.

OVERCOATS.

GRAND

January Mark Down

OF

OVERCOATS

And Heavy Winter Goods for Men and Boys.

WHY?

Because it will cost us ten per cent to carry these goods over, and we had rather lose that now and have all new goods next fall.

Don't buy any such goods until you see our present prices.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

Cor. Clark & Madison,

568, 570 and 572 STATE-ST.,

229 WEST MADISON-ST.

DRY GOODS.

To City and Country Merchants

Contemplating a change in our business, we shall offer our entire stock of

Flannels, Jeans, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, and Notions,

AT COST.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

14 & 16 East Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A meeting of all interested in the Heights will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1872, at Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, to consult about a Military Academy, and Ladies' Seminary, to be established in that vicinity.

BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.,
L. P. HILLIARD,
GEO. R. CLARK,
And many others.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the First Unitarian Society will be held in Martine's Hall, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., Saturday evening, Jan. 11, 1873, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

C. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

HANNIBAL, MO., Dec., 25, 1872.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED

Messrs. HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO.,

No. 28 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Our sole agents for the sale of our Flour, the well-known popular brands of Magnolia and Dexter.

SWIGART & PINDELL.

Offer Wanted

For $8,000 People's Omnibus and Baggage Co. MUST BE SOLD.

HAMMOND & WATSON,
54 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

Lamar Insurance Company.

All persons having claims against the above Company will please present the same for adjustment to

GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
No. 13 Central Union Block.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,

S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

DIG

Inquire who we are, what our facilities for collecting claims of every description in all parts of the country are, and our responsibility, &c. We don't charge unless we collect, and require no attorneys fees in suits. Have an attorney in every town in the country. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 116 East Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

224 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.

On the 9th instant the British Vice Consulate will be removed from above address to 135 LaSalle-st., northeast corner of Madison.

JAMES WARRACK,
British Vice Consul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Liberal inducements of land to Paper Manufacturers. Good farming country near Chicago on Railroad.

J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Lessing Hall, 12 North Clinton-st., for business. By order of the W. M.

SAM'L C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special communication of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 600, A. F. and A. M., this (Saturday) evening, at their hall, corner Madison and Robey-sts., at 7½ o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

H. J. WHITCOMB, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

First Day's Proceedings in the Senator Caldwell Investigation.

Testimony Showing that He Expended Several Thousands in the Kansas Legislature.

What the United States Did to Stop the Roumanian Outrages on the Jews.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

MONTANA INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Montana Indian war claims will come before the House in a few days, the Military Committee having a bill ready to report to pay them. The Territorial authorities raised a regiment, in 1867, to fight the Indians, when there were none to fight, and marched it about until the men stole the horses, equipments, and arms, and deserted. There is now a monstrous bill of expense for the Government to pay, on account of this folly. The claims ought to be sharply scrutinized. It is very doubtful whether the United States is bound to pay a dollar of them.

ECONOMY.

There is some talk in the Ways and Means Committee about reducing the tariff or taxation, as a means of keeping down the expenditures of the Government. It is argued that it will be impossible to prevail on Congress to exercise economy as long as there is a large amount of surplus receipts over the necessary expenditures, and that a full Treasury leads inevitably to extravagant appropriation.

ANOTHER FINANCIER.

Ben Bannan, editor of the Pottsville, Pa., *Miners' Journal*, is the author of a pamphlet, which was distributed in the House to-day, in favor of an inconvertible paper currency. Mr. Bannan wants to make gold the basis of value for a paper currency, and does not want the paper money even convertible into gold. How gold can be the basis of an irredeemable currency is a financial mystery, which he does not clearly explain. He proposes to debase the silver coin and recoin it, making it of less value abroad than at home, which, he says, would make it always stay at home for our own use.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee examined Mr. John B. Alley, to-day, to find out where the books and papers are kept, so that they can send a subpœna for them. The Poland Committee have thereby sent an officer after these precious documents, and will probably get the first look at them. From Alley's testimony it would appear that the Credit Mobilier has a kind of dual existence. Its officers are in New York, but it has a Board of Trustees who meet in Boston. Whether the books of the Company are in the New York office, or in Boston in the hands of the Trustees, or in Philadelphia, where Alley told the Poland Committee that he saw them a few days ago, is a mystery, which will probably be cleared up in a few days.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Mexican Claims Commission, appointed under the treaty between the United States and Mexico, of July 4, 1868, and which has been in session in this city, expires by limitation on the first of next month. An agreement was arranged between the two Governments, during Minister Nelson's recent visit to the country, to extend the term of the Commission two years, in order that the unfinished business before them might be concluded. This agreement, which must be ratified by the Congress of Mexico and the Senate of the United States, was taken by Mr. Nelson on his return to Mexico, but he failed to reach the Capital of that country before the adjournment of Congress. It is therefore probable that no ratifications can be exchanged in time, and that the Commission will break up. The claims which have been before this Committee, and which have not been adjudicated, are very great, including that of Mexico against the United States for damages from the Apache raids, amounting to about thirty millions of dollars, and the claim of the Lower California Company against Mexico for almost an equal amount.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections voted to sit this morning with open doors during its investigation of the charges that Senator Cadwell used money corruptly to secure his election. The first witness sworn was the Hon. Sidney Clark, ex-member of Congress and a candidate for the Senatorship at the time Caldwell was elected. Senator Morton asked him to state in his own way what he knew about the subject under investigation, and he said that his knowledge was derived from what members of the Legislature had told him, and what he had learned from the friends of Senator Caldwell, who were at Topeka, working for his election. He then went on to say that after the first vote was taken, and while he was at supper at the Teft House, he received a note either from Caldwell or one of his friends, asking for an interview in an upper room. Clark consulted with some of his friends, and then concluded to call on Caldwell. The latter said, in substance, when Clark called, that it was then in the power of the witness' friends to secure his (Caldwell's) election, and offered money to effect that purpose. Clark replied that he would prefer to see Caldwell succeed to the election of ex-Governor Crawford, because the former's friends had not abused him as much as those of the latter, but that he could not support him himself. He told Caldwell that his (Caldwell's) support was simply the result of the use of money, and that he believed that he had purchased 12 or 14 of his (Clark's) votes. Caldwell replied that his success would remove the stigma of the transaction. A caucus of Clark's friends was held during the night, and his name was withdrawn by the Atchison delegation, and five or six names proposed. The Atchison delegation decided to vote for Caldwell. The next time that Clark had any conversation with Caldwell on the subject was the day following the election. Both were on the train going away from Topeka, and Caldwell called Clark away from his seat in the front part of the car, and said that he would arrange the matter of Clark's election expenses with Mr. Stevens, a friend of the latter, with whom some agreement had been made. The next time the two gentlemen met was in Washington soon after Caldwell came here to take his seat. He then said that Stevens had requested him to settle the matter of the election expenses with Clark himself, and Clark replied that, if he had made any arrangement with Stevens, he must settle with him. Numerous interviews took place after this in regard to the appointment of a Postmaster and some offices in the Internal Revenue service. At each of these Caldwell referred to the $12,000 or $15,000 which he proposed to pay to Clark and friends for his election expenses. The most important of these interviews was at Caldwell's rooms in this city, when Clark had called by request. Then Caldwell spoke voluntarily about the Stevens business, and, apologizing for his delay in paying up, said that the election had cost him $75,000 in money, and that it had used up nearly all of his ready cash. The railroad had agreed to pay some of these expenses, but had not done so, and he was waiting for some legislation in Congress, through which he could squeeze it out of the Company. Clark understood him to refer to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He also said in the same interview, that he had been looking around for a chance to make some money, but had come to the conclusion that Congress was not so good a place to make money as outside. Clark denied that he had made any agreement with Caldwell for the payment of any money, and testified on the trial that the expenses paid by himself and friends amounted to about $12,000 or $15,000.

In reply to a question by Mr. Trumbull, Clark said that he based his statement that Caldwell was elected by use of money on what he learned from members of the Legislature. In fact, he had no political standing in the State, and on the statement of General Smith, Caldwell's partner, that they would have the Senatorship if it cost $250,000.

In answer to a cross-question by Caldwell himself, Clark said that he had distrusted Caldwell from the first, and now considered him a very dishonorable and contemptible man, and denied that he had ever told any one that he intended to get $15,000 out of Caldwell. The only other witness examined to-day was J. M. Luce, a member of the Legislature that elected Caldwell, and his testimony was unimportant.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency transacted considerable important business at their meeting to-day. Merriam's bill to authorize the organization of National Banks without circulation was unanimously agreed to, and will be returned to the House at the first opportunity. It provides that banks without circulation may be organized under an act entitled "an act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 30, 1864, upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of not less than $10,000 of United States registered bonds, as provided in Section 16 of that act.

The Committee also agreed by a unanimous vote to report Hoar's bill to provide for the safety of the bonds of the United States, the purpose of which is to facilitate the buying and selling of bonds. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to designate such National Banks in each State, from time to time, as he shall think fit, who may hold United States bonds in trust for the owners; that such bonds are to be registered in the name of the bank holding them in the following form: National Bank as Trustee, and the interest to be paid to the banks or their order; that the bonds so registered may be surrendered or transferred like other registered bonds held by such bank. The banks are to keep a book in which is to be entered the numbers and other descriptions of the bonds held in trust, and the names of the owner thereof, and authorized to issue to such owners certificates signed by the President and Cashier, that they hold such bonds in trust for them, and to collect the interest and pay over the same without compensation. The equitable title to such bonds may be transferred by a surrender of such certificates to the bank, on the issuing of a new one to the purchaser thereof.

The Committee discussed Merriam's bill for the issue of $25,000,000 additional National Bank currency, and decided not to report it.

The proposition to repeal the usury section of the National Banking law was also discussed. A majority of the Committee appeared to be in favor of repealing the section. It is well known to be almost a dead letter, and its retention on the statute book works an injury rather than a benefit to borrowers.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOAT ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Chief of Engineers Humphreys reports to the Secretary of War that certain portions of Goat Island can be relinquished by the Government to accommodate the wants of commerce without materially impairing the power of the sea coast defences projected for that island. Twenty-eight acres can thus be relinquished. Neither will there be any injury to the harbor of San Francisco by the erection of a railroad or other bridges connecting with the shore at Oakland. The Pacific Coast Board of Engineers, headed by General Alexander, say in their report to General Humphreys that the whole of Yerba Buena Island should be retained by the Government for the defence of the harbor and city of San Francisco, and that the effect of approaching the island by a bridge of piles, or by a causeway, would work serious damage to the harbor of San Francisco.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Post Office Appropriation bill. It provides the necessary means for conveying free matter out of the sums appropriated in the deficiency bill, and appropriates an additional half million of dollars for railroad postal car service, which is to be improved. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, and authorizes the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation for railroad mail service according to the prescribed schedule.

WHISKEY.

A delegation of distillers from Pittsburgh, accompanied by Representative Kelley, was at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day, concerning the liability of spirits to seizure for discrepancy between the marks on the barrels and the actual proof therein, when the proof has been raised by the heating process. Ten barrels were recently seized at Pittsburgh. The question will be further argued and submitted in writing.

CABINET.

Nothing important was done at the Cabinet session to-day.

THE THOMAS MONUMENT.

The Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on the design and location of the Thomas equestrian statue determined at a meeting, held here yesterday, to invite the artists of the country to submit models and specifications, with estimates of the cost, to the Committee, at Pittsburgh, on the 18th of September next.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized P. H. Hartman as Consul of the Netherlands at Cincinnati for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

JEWISH PERSECUTIONS IN ROUMANIA.

During last summer, Secretary Fish suggested to our Minister at Vienna that if the sympathy which we entertain for the inhumanly persecuted Hebrews in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were made known to Austria, it might quicken and encourage the efforts of that Government to discharge its duty as a protecting power, pursuant to obligations of the treaty between certain European States. Mr. Jay subsequently informed Mr. Fish of the result of his interview with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter informing him that a joint note had been addressed to the Roumanian Government on the treatment of the Jews, in which Austria had united with other powers, and that such an expression of opinion, whether on the part of Europe or America, would be proper, and would undoubtedly have an influence. But in view of the actual state of the Roumanian Government, of the attitude of the opposing parties, and of the prejudices of the people, which neutralized in such cases the power of the Government by the right of trial by jury, the question of foreign intervention was one of extreme delicacy, and so far from accomplishing the desired object, an intervention might result in diminishing the ability of the Government, and in subjecting the Israelites to increased prejudice and further persecution.

The Prince of Roumania was known to be in favor of securing to them protection, and every effort of his Government in that direction would be rather hampered than assisted by foreign intervention, for the reason that such intervention would give new strength to the opposition, and enable them to raise the cry that the Government was administered by foreign influence, and had ceased to deserve the confidence of the people, and while a Government was thwarted in its efforts to protect the Israelites, they would be more than ever exposed to insult and abuse, as the indirect cause of foreign interferance in the affairs of the nation. Such was the prejudice against them in parts of the country that, as a general thing, juries would not convict the perpetrators of outrages against them, however clear the evidence, and when crimes were thus ignored by juries, the Government was powerless to punish. At the present time it was the disposition of the Government to deal justly by the Israelites as far as they could accomplish it, and with the idea now beginning to prevail that the attention of the civilized world was aroused, and that any recurrence of ill-treatment of the Israelites would be viewed with displeasure, and might result in foreign difficulties, there was reason to hope they would not be repeated, and that there would be a gradual amelioration of their condition.

In addition to the good offices of the United States in behalf of the Jews, our Minister at Constantinople has informed our Government he was assured at the Turkish Foreign Office that on the first remonstrance made by the Great Powers of Europe strong representations were made by the Ottoman to the Roumanian Government, and that all which the former could do had already been done to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful popular outbreaks.

THE COTTON TAX.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme intend to press the passage of an act this session to refund the tax collected by the General Government after the close of the late war. They set forth that in their belief the law imposing the cotton tax was unconstitutional; that it was unjust and oppressive in its operations; that it fell essentially upon the producers, and was passed when their States were wholly unrepresented.

PERSONAL.

The President and his family left for Annapolis this afternoon, to attend the ball at the Naval Academy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE CLAYTON INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—On motion of Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa), the sum of $1,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the select committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission on prohibitory liquor legislation.

THE ARMY.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to throw open all branches of the army to all citizens, irrespective of race or color.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Committee on Elections was allowed to sit during the sessions of the Senate, while investigating the charges against Senator Caldwell, of Kansas.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The bill to amend the National Banking act, to provide for a return to specie payments, was taken up, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM spoke in advocacy of it. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE OBLIVION RESOLUTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provides that the names of battles with our fellow-citizens shall not be continued in the army register, or placed on the regimental colors of the United States, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart yesterday, providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Indian Affairs, which was debated and amended and finally adopted.

The amendment provides for the appointment by the President of a sufficient number of Inspectors, not exceeding five, to hold office for four years, unless removed by the President, and to receive $3,000 a year each and necessary travelling expenses. The Inspectors are to visit each Indian Superintendency and Agency as often as twice a year, and investigate all matters pertaining to its business; and each Inspector shall have power to examine books and papers, and to administer oaths and examine all officers, employes, and such other persons as he thinks necessary. The Inspectors, or any of them, shall also have power to suspend any Superintendent or Agent, and to fill his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, and shall have power, by instituting judicial proceedings, to enforce any laws, and to prevent a violation of law in the administration of the affairs of the several Agencies and Superintendencies. So far as practicable, each Agency is to be visited by different Inspectors alternately.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the appropriation for the Yankton Sioux was reduced from $1,000,000 to $900,000. The bill was then passed, and the Senate

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK (Indiana), the Select Committee, No. 2, on the Credit Mobilier matter was was permitted to sit during sessions of the House, and employ a clerk.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was discussed at some length by Messrs. SHELLABARGER, COX, BECK, TOWNSEND (Pennsylvania), BURCHARD, FARNSWORTH, BINGHAM, and others.

Mr. BECK denounced the principle of the Bureau as a part of the scheme of centralization and consolidation, by which already one-third of the States were controlled by Federal authority, and by which Senators and Representatives, so-called, occupied their positions by Federal authority. It was a part of the general scheme, which looked to the absorption by the Government of the railroad and telegraph and express lines of the country, and which would make the President of the United States as thorough an autocrat as the Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia. He argued that this was not the time to engage in such vast enterprises, and that Congress ought rather to be endeavoring to reduce taxation, lighten burdens, and enforce economy and honest administration. He showed that in seven years, from 1865 to 1872, the Government had collected from customs and internal revenue near $3,000,000,000, and had realized from the sale of stores $135,000,000. During the same period the Post Office Department had collected $125,000,000, and the Patent Office Department $4,500,000. The total amount received into the Treasury during that period he stated to be $3,402,536,452, out of which the debt had been reduced by the payment of $427,396,541, leaving the sum of $2,975,139,911 to be accounted for, being at the rate of $425,019,987 a year; and yet, he said, gentlemen talked about economy, reduction of expenditures, and honest administration.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. SARGENT, KERR, STEVENSON, STORM, PIERCE, MAYNARD, HOAR, HAWLEY (Connecticut), and GARFIELD. Finally a vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected—74 to 78.

After the usual struggle over the appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, which resulted in the increase of the item for the purchase and distribution of seeds, from $50,000 to $75,000, there was no question until the item was reached appropriating $400,000 to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) offered an amendment to that item, providing that no part of it shall be applied to judments for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property seized before the 4th of June, 1865, and that no such judgment shall be paid, except under a special appropriation by Congress. Mr. Smith explained the object of and the reasons for the proposition. He had causually looked over the record of the judgments of the Court of Claims, and his eye rested on one item for over $400,000 for one man in Georgia, who had not only not been loyal to the Government, but had been one of the Commission to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 for the Confederate Government. He also found on the docket of the Court a claim for $1,065,000 in the name of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, a man who was celebrated if not notorious as one of the most daring and intrepid blockade runners during the rebellion.

Mr. YOUNG (Ga.) explained that the notorious blockade runner referred to was a son of this claimant, and had been killed in the last battle of the war.

Mr. SMITH reported that he had reliable information that the claimant had been a partner in that notorious blockade running firm.

Mr. SHELLABARGER suggested that the object sought by the amendment was provided for under an existing law.

Mr. SMITH admitted that, but stated that nevertheless many of these judgments had been paid. He supposed there was a defect in the law. Without disposing of the question the Committee rose and the House

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Probabilities—For New England, fresh to brisk northwesterly and westerly winds, falling temperature, and very generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic and Middle States, northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, and very generally clear and cold weather. For the Gulf States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and generally clear weather with rising temperature. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan, winds gradually backing to southwesterly, and probably southeasterly on Saturday, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness. From Missouri and Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior, and Minnesota, southerly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rising temperature, with possibly snow.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company run their first train over the new road from Milwaukee to Chicago on Sunday next.

NAPOLEON III.

Additional Details of the Last Moments of the Ex-Emperor.

Condolence Offered by the Royal Family of Great Britain.

Eugenie to Announce Herself as Regent During Her Son's Minority.

Comments of the French Press on the Illustrious Dead.

No Bonaparte Faction in the French Army.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness toward his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. His last indication of life was a smile when the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband. She was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism.

A *post mortem* examination of the remains is to be made to-day. The body will lie in state for several days previous to the funeral.

Eugenie knelt at his bedside several hours after the death of the Emporor, engaged in prayer.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has sent a message of condolence to the Empress, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday.

The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's Church. The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Rothschild at Acton, has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theatres in London, as well as a ball which was about to be given in his honor.

A despatch from Paris says that the news caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon the receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London, where the Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Rouher, Fleury, and others are expected. The news was received throughout the provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress.

The London papers publish highly laudatory obituaries.

A despatch from Chiselhurst, this morning, says that the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated, and sees no one but her near relatives.

Arrangements for the funeral of the Emperor are not yet decided upon. It is said that the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral has offered, subject to the approval of the Home Office, a crypt in that Cathedral, beneath the crown of Thomas a'Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains.

Rouher, Fleury, and several other well-known Bonapartists have arrived at Chiselhurst.

Telegraphic despatches are being received from distinguished persons in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people, announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

LONDON, Jan. 11—6 a. m.—The report of the *post-mortem* examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased, and the kidneys were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time

The Empress last night was calmer, and received several visitors from France. She went several times to the room in which the body lies.

Queen Victoria sent Colonel Gardiner to Chiselhurst with an autograph letter, and a telegram of condolence has been received from the Pope.

Cardinal Bonaparte is expected to arrive, hourly. Prince Napoleon leaves by way of Germany, not being permitted to pass through France.

M. Benedetti and Madame Canrobert have arrived at Chiselhurst.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for his loss.

The Bonapartist officers in the French army have asked leave to attend the funeral. Permission will probably be granted, if they agree to go in civilians' dress.

LONDON, Jan. 10—Midnight.—The *post-mortem* examination of the Emperor's remains was concluded at Chiselhurst, this afternoon, and shows that the immediate cause of death was a failure of the action of the heart.

The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of funeral have not yet been appointed. It is probable, however, that funeral ceremonies will take place in the Roman Catholic Church near the Imperial residence. Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Marshal MacMahon reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

The Legitimatists, Clerical, and Orleanist journals do justice to Napoleon's good qualities, and concur in the opinion that the system which he inherited was responsible for most of the evils of his Government.

L'Univers appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge the Count de Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a centre the monarchical forces now strengthened by the death of the Emperor.

Le Temps says a terrible responsibility weighed on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was the victim of tradition, and was deficient in a moral sense. The experience France has gone through with him will preserve her hereafter from political saviors and fatalists.

Le Bien Publique studies the man physiologically, and says of him that, after gaining power by conspiracy, he continued to govern with a policy of contempt for mankind.

L'Ordre and La Pays puts their columns in mourning, and declare that the Emperor is dead, but the Empire is indestructible.

Le Journal Des Debats is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man. He was the great delusion of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him. The awakening was terrible. Now the Empire is in peace, the peace of the tomb.

La Republique Francaise considers the Bonapartist party dead. It reviews what the two Empires have cost France in money and blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by force of lies; by lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend has vanished completely. The voice of Strasbourg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet is the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

Le Constitutionnel finds the situation in France and Europe in nowise affected by the death of Napoleon the Third. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous, notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border, and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to anguish, caused by unmerited disasters, shameful treasons, and infamous calumnies than to the effects of the physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* speaks of the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy, and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hopes for a calm and orderly future.

La Dix Neuvieme Siecle pitilessly remarks that this death carries all thoughts to Alsace.

The importance of the news from London may be summed thus: The Emperor was dead; the Emperor has just died.

The *Figaro* cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years' service against an army of conspirators. It deplores his faults. It led France to the brink of an abyss, to which others precipitated her.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—All the French residents in this city, except a very small clique of Bonapartists, speak of the death of the ex-Emperor with gratification. The two French dailies display a similar spirit. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: "As soon as we received the tidings we visited French residents in this city whose opinions are worth much consideration, and we conversed much on the subject of his death, but on all hands the subject was met with indifference, or a bitter and contemptuous smile spoke volumes of satisfaction or disdain." The *Messenger* remarks that "His principal merit during life was being a good comedian. The strangest thing of all is the existence of a Bonapartist party in France. Let us hope the widow at Chiselhurst will have the good taste not to encourage their odious conspiracies in perverting her son into the path of ruin where these miserable beings would conduct him."

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—It is stated in a Washington special that the French Minister there remarked on the death of Napoleon: "The Empire is dead, and now the Man has died." The Minister does not think his death will make any change in the situation in France, but will only destroy the fallacious hopes of his few personal adherents who have cherished the idea of his restoration.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The money market to-day differs from yesterday only in the fact that the closing rates for call loans were the lowest, while yesterday they were the highest. Business was chiefly at 1-32 to 1-16 *per diem* on call, but at 3 o'clock money was loaned down to 5 per cent. Time loans in currency are quoted at 7 per cent, with a commission of ⅜ per cent for 30 days, ¾ per cent for 60 days and 90 days, and 1 per cent for six months. On Government bonds there is no difficulty in borrowing at 7 per cent currency, but this class of collateral is scarce, nor is mercantile paper high compared with the rates paid by the stock brokers. Prime mercantile names are selling at 9 to 12 per cent, with most of the business, however, at 10 per cent.

Money continues to grow cheaper on the London Stock Exchange, the rate being 2 per cent lower than at the banks. American bonds are all on the upward tack, but Erie looks the other way.

The Bank of France again reports a decrease of specie, which means the depletion on German account is not yet arrested.

GOLD

was alternately weak and strong, with 112⅛ and 112¼ as the two extremes.

BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker, yesterday's advance not being maintained.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular. The feature later in the day was New York Central, which advanced to 103⅛@103⅜,—the impetus having been a report that another large scrip dividend is to be declared. It is given out that the gross earnings of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, during December, aggregated $2,700,000, and that for the twelve months ending July 1 they will amount to over $30,000,000. Lake Shore was quoted ex-dividend this afternoon, the interest having been paid to-day.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very firm, especially low grades. These are in demand for the domestic trade. Family brands and Minnesota are stronger. The market closes firm. Wheat opened dull and unsettled. Choice is well held, with very few samples offered. Winter nominal; little here. The market closes quiet, holders of spring being less inclined to sell. Winter is higher, and in demand for milling.

Pork steady, but quiet, with sales of 250 brls new mess, seller January, at $13.75. Cut meats quiet. Dry salted shoulders and Western packed were in light supply, and held at 5½c; 105 boxes sold at 5 1-16c; 10 boxes pickled bellies at 8c. Bacon was in good business, and the market ruled firm, with sales of 1,075 boxes at 7c for city long clear; 7⅜c for short clear; 7c for long clear for February, 6⅞c for short rib for January. Lard firmer; 8c bid and 8⅛c asked for Western; 200 tierces sold at 7⅞c for No. 1 Western, and 8c for prime city. For future delivery, 1,250 tierces at 8⅛c for February, and 8⅜c for March.

SNOWED-UP.

Condition of the Blockaded Trains on the Iowa and Minnesota Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 10.—The snow blockade continues on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad. There are two passenger trains which have been blocked up for the last three days; one near Laporte, Iowa, and the other near Shell Rock. The road is clear from here to Burlington, Iowa, to-day, for the first time in three days.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Reports from the Iowa division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad say sleighs have succeeded in reaching the train snow, bound between Conover and Ridgeway, and rescued the passengers. Superintendent Prior telegraphs that there are eight freight trains snowed in between McGregor and Austin. The snow is packed so tight that snow plows have no effect on it, and it will have to be shovelled out. All that can be seen of some of the train is here and there the top of a brake just protruding above the snow, and nothing but the top of the smoke-stack of an engine marks the whereabouts of some. The thermometer ranges between 20 and 25 degrees below zero, and the wind is blowing a perfect gale. The drivers who drove the teams of relief were badly frozen. The railroad company is doing all possible to relieve the delayed passengers and reopen their road.

EXPLOSIONS.

Nitro-Glycerine in Wisconsin—Blowing Up of a Flour Mill—Two Lives Lost.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 10.—The *Times* to-morrow morning will have an account of the nitro-glycerine explosion at the lead mines of Crawford Mills & Co., Hazel Green, Wis., on Thursday afternoon. Joseph Rogers, a man employed to handle the nitro-glycerine, took a can to a blacksmith's forge to thaw it out. There was a flash and a noise of many thunders. The blacksmith-shop was scattered for many rods around, and the miners for miles about were terribly frightened. Rogers' body was found twenty rods from the forge. His face was but a mass of bloody flesh. One arm was torn from his body. There were no other wounds on the body. The legs from the knees down were entirely uninjured, being encased in thick, high-topped boots. Rogers was an old miner, and leaves a wife, but no children.

HUNTLEY, Ill., Jan. 10.—The boiler of the Huntley steam flouring mill exploded at 7:20 this morning, killing instantly the engineer, William Benedict, and badly injuring Philip Schaffner, the proprietor. The mill was first-class for its size. The loss is $12,000. This is the most terrible casualty that ever happened in this community. The ground where the boiler stood was swept clear of everything, and the mill is a total wreck.

Foundered at Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Schooner Congress, from Pensacola Dec. 3, for Rockport, Texas, foundered at sea in a gale sixty miles southeast of the latter port. When the schooner commenced sinking a boat was lowered, and two seamen—Alexander King and John Riley—were in it. A sudden lurch of the schooner broke the painter holding the boat, which was swept away. The schooner immediately sunk, and it is supposed that all on board were lost. King and Riley were rescued six days after by a Mexican at Castzal Island, near San Fernando, Mexico, and brought here in a destitute condition.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal--Entertaining Letters.

Mr. James Brooks Did Buy 100 Shares of Mobilier--Letter from the Secretary of the Company.

M'Comb's Record as a Contractor--His Fairness as a Railroad Man.

The Attorney General's Impecuniosity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

The denials of the many gentlemen in Congress who took, slept with, growled over, warmed, and finally threw up, in one virtuous and absolutely emetic reaction, the Credit Mobilier stock, are now all in. They denied prematurely, and now they explain their denials.

Mr. James Brooks, in particular, called upon High Heaven to witness that he had never bought, sold, owned, or transferred a single share.

How does this letter refute him!

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

No. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

H. S. M'Comb, Esq., Trustee, Wilmington, Del.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th inst. received and contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transaction to which you refer, I find, by reference made Dec. 26, 1867, that I received *James Brooks' check* for $7,000, and a draft for $3,000 the 22d January, 1868; and that I transferred, *by Mr. Brooks' direction*, to his son-in-law, Charles H. Neilson, 100 shares stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and 200 shares stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and 5 first-mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company,—making, in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, $25,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities, for the $10,000 paid. I also find, by memoranda, that the draft referred to above was paid by Mr. Brooks, Jan. 20, 1868,—thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that *the transaction was with Mr. Brooks.* Yours truly,

H. C. CRANE,
Assistant Secretary Credit Mobilier, Secretary of the Trustees.

H. C. Crane's testimony in the above respect is confirmed by the books of the Credit Mobilier, excerpts from which have been made and will be presented. Judge Poland's tardy movements seem to indicate that he is indisposed to have the books in question produced in Court.

The following letter shows that Brooks' charge, that M'Comb was a swindling contractor, is a libel of very baseless material and cowardly inception:

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER WITH WHOM M'COMB'S DEALINGS WERE.

128 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1873.

Colonel H. S. M'Comb, Wilmington, Del.:

DEAR SIR: I observe, from some reports of the Credit Mobilier investigation proceedings at Washington, that derogatory allusions have been publicly made to your transactions as a contractor for army-supplies.

Although I have no desire to intrude upon any controversy pending before the Congressional Committee where you appear as a prominent witness,—whose affairs would be of little interest to me under ordinary circumstances,—still I feel that it is my privilege to offer my testimony in refutation of charges I know to be untrue.

I was stationed at Philadelphia by the Secretary of War as Chief Quartermaster, from February, 1865, till long after the war ended and the contracts were closed.

In addition to a general superintendency of all business transactions at that post, I was specially charged with the personal care of the details appertaining to contracts for clothing and equipage, under which branch of the operations you were furnishing supplies.

Among the contractors were many of the most influential and respected merchants of the country, but *no one was more honorable or reliable in their dealings with that depot than yourself.*

You furnished property in strict accordance with the terms of the contracts, and, sometimes, at a pecuniary loss to yourself, and under circumstances such as were often availed of by others as an excuse for postponing deliveries.

The record of the business operations of the Quartermaster's Department, including the *status* of contractors, has been kept very complete at the Philadelphia office, and extends back through many years previous to my taking charge; but I found nothing there that was in any way discreditable to you, or that authorizes any person to impugn your reputation.

During the progress of the Rebellion, frequent assaults were made upon the reputations of many of the most respectable contractors, instigated sometimes by envious or unsuccessful competitors, and often traced to the hatred of persons—who, being unfriendly to the Administration, not only refused to contribute in any manner to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, but appeared to despise and pursue those who were assisting the Government. I am surprised, however, to find any one willing to resort to such measures at the present time.

Many millions of dollars were furnished the Government in the form of army-supplies when the necessities of the country were of the most pressing and almost desperate nature; and, when the public credit was in jeopardy, and we were destitute of funds to pay for the necessary purchases, the loyal merchants did not hesitate to respond to the extent of their resources; and the records show that, at such times, you were among the most prominent and ready.

If that support had been withheld or refused, we should probably have been a ruined instead of a united nation.

Knowing these facts, and feeling that the country owes a debt of gratitude to those merchants whose means were thus freely placed at the disposal of the Government, I cannot hesitate in proffering my evidence when I find them unjustly assailed. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. MCKIM.

The above letter was entirely of a volunteer nature, and was a cheerful surprise to M'Comb. The allusion in it to disloyal people refers to the more rebellious Delawareans to whom M'Comb's Republicanism, and his vigor in aiding the Government, were offensive. Some such probably wrote scurvy letters about McComb, and they were pitched aside as worthy of no man's consideration, until Brooks undertook to put M'Comb, and the Almighty to whom he appealed, between himself and a startled public sentiment.

Here is still a part of another letter, addressed to Colonel M'Comb by A. M. West, Esq., President of the Mississippi Central Railroad,—the road which Brooks attempted to show that M'Comb had seized by unworthy processes. Mr. West resides at Holly Springs, Miss., and was Quartermaster General of the State in the Rebellion:

LETTER FROM A. M. WEST.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 2, 1873.

MY DEAR COLONEL: * * * I was aware of your testimony in the case of Brooks, and of his slanderous attack upon you in a speech in Congress. You say you will give him "Hail Columbia" yet. If you will keep me posted, I will keep you. I send you an article I wrote as an editorial for the *Independent South*, where I quote a piece in the Washington *Capital*:

[*Extract.*]

"M'Comb's private character compares favorably with that of any member of Congress. We can summon to the stand such dead as Lincoln and Stanton, and, among the living, some of the purest and best men of the country. His life has been, so far as it has been known to his friends and neighbors, an honorable life, with no stain or tarnish that can be substantiated. M'Comb is our witness. He is the witness of the people."

The above letters will give one gentleman, at least, the green-apple belly-ache, and look very meaty and soothing in his obituary notice. "To manage the Democratic side" is not Mr. Brook's forte.

WASTEFULNESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Attorney-General of the United States has expended the whole of the enormous appropriation of above three million dollars ($3,200,000),—the largest appropriation hitherto made for his Bureau,—and he now asks for $300,000 extra appropriation, and hints that he would very much like to have $659,000, which he calls an "unexpended balance,"—otherwise, some money not used up in 1871. He says that the expenditures have been largely augmented by "payments to Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals, as provided for by the act of Feb. 28, 1871, and by the amendment thereto." Now, the amendment stipulated that the Supervisors should not receive any pay; so how could so much money have been spent to pay people entitled to nothing? The Attorney General wants the money at once, because he says that he is nearly exhausted. He has spent $80,000 in excess of the appropriation of $320,000. Appended to this is a very cunning table, which gives the expenditures of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. The Presidential election had not taken place at that time, and did not take place for more than four months; so the Attorney General could not have spent his money for Supervisors and Marshals as early as that. He then presents a table of alleged expenses between July 1, 1872, and date, and there we have very small figures indeed. For instance, the Western District of Arkansas is put down for only $718. But, turning back to the first table, we find the enormous expenditure of $255,000 for the Western District of Arkansas prior to the last of June. How did this

ENORMOUS OUTLAY OF MONEY

reach that figure? For, in the same period of time, all the expenses of the United States Courts for Illinois—both Northern and Southern Districts—were less than $41,000. The two districts of Arkansas, added together, cost for United States Courts, in the same time, nearly $308,000, which, I undertake to say, is altogether unprecedented. No wonder that some Senators talk about an investigation! The probabilities were, that the Courts of the State of Arkansas spent in one year twelve times the President's salary in order to abet the election-dodges of Clayton & Company. Powell Clayton and his junto ought to have a whole Indian reservation and an annuity, so as to relieve the United States and the State of Arkansas from the mutual expense of them.

Judge Williams attempts to show that, because the Indian Territory is added to Western Arkansas, and makes but one Judicial District, therefore the expenses are enormous. But Texas, with all its vastness, has only two districts, and the cost of the Western District of Texas was, for the same year, only $45,000, and, of the Eastern District of Texas, only $30,000. All the Territories added together cost for their Courts less by $50,000 than the Western District of Arkansas; that is to say, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

After Arkansas, the most flagrant instance of extravagant expenditure is the State of North Carolina, where the United States Court has involved the expenditure of $184,000. On this head the Attorney General addresses a letter of

PROTESTATION

to the Marshal, saying: "I do not understand how it is that the expenses of your district are greater, with *one exception*, than any other. I do hope that, in the future, you will exercise more economy."

But, in the case of the exception,—which is the Western District of Arkansas,—no letter of protest at all appears to have been addressed by the Attorney General. Why is this thus? Who is the Judge in Western Arkansas, and who is the Marshal, that they require no overhauling? It looks monstrous that New York State, with three Judicial Districts, and with more than ten times the population of Arkansas and the Indian Territory put together, should have exceeded by only $30,000 the cost of the Court expenses of the Western District of Arkansas.

THE COURT OF BULLIES.

A gentleman just returned from Little Rock says that, at a recent prize-fight between Collier and some other bruiser in that State, the Chief Justice of the State was present in his carriage, looking on approvingly, as if it accorded to his taste. This is the same man who said he would cut off my ears if I came back to Arkansas!

Judge Wright, the well-guarded and orthodox Senator from Iowa, told me, a few days ago, that, when the State Constitution of Arkansas was about to be adopted, a gentleman said to Bowen, President of the State Constitutional Convention:

"You have put five Judges on the State Bench. That is a terrible burden to the needy people of this State. The most populous State in the Union scarcely needs five Judges."

"Oh! that be d—d!" said the President of the Constitutional Convention, "I have got to have an office in this State, and I am going on that Bench."

He did go on the Bench, until it was thought advisable to lure him away with the office of Governor of Idaho, which was duly obtained from the President.

What we are trying to get at is the relation between the morals of the State of Arkansas and the United States Court for the Western District, where they spend $256,000 per annum for such justice as such Courts give about election-times.

GATH.

RUDE AND SWIFT JUSTICE.

A Cold-Blooded Murderer Taken from Jail by Citizens in California, and Hung from a Street Bridge.

Visalia (Dec. 24) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

James McCrory, a noted desperado, who had killed and assassinated four or five persons in this vicinity, without any apparent cause, to-day shot Charles Allen, a warm personal friend. Five shots were fired, entering the brain, chest, and abdomen, either of which was fatal. No words had passed between them at all, and no cause is assigned for the bloody deed. McCrory, upon firing the last shot at Allen as he lay prostrate on the floor, ran out of the back door to the alley. He was pursued and brought to bay in an outhouse, where he held a navy revolver in each hand. Deputy Sheriff Reynolds advanced on him, and, aided by citizens, succeeded in disarming the fiend. He was marched back through the saloon in which the shooting occurred, where the officers were met by an excited crowd, who took the murderer from them amid cries of "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" "Kill the dog!" &c. A rope was brought, but the officers rallied, and, aided by the City Marshal and a few citizens, retook their prisoner and marched toward the jail, followed by the excited people. At Main and Church streets the crowd received reinforcements, and again captured McCrory, but the officers, partly by force and partly by permission, rescued him once more, and finally lodged him in jail. The crowd before the jail rapidly increased, amid cries of "Bring him out!" "Break the jail in!" &c. Sheriff Glasscock was overpowered and searched for the keys, but unsuccessfully. Deputy Sheriff Reynolds was next captured and searched, but the keys were not found on him, though secreted on his person. A crowbar was next procured and the outer door broken in. The mob rushed in with implements to break the wrought-iron door communicating with the cells. Sheriff Glasscock and Deputies Reynolds and Parker being released, succeeded in getting in with the crowd, and made another desperate attempt to prevent the jail being broken, but they were overpowered instantly by still larger numbers, and carried outside and placed under guard. The keys were found, and the doors swung open. The names of the other occupants of the jail were called, and answered to by them until McCrory's cell was identified. The door was unlocked, and dozens of hands hastened to put the rope around his neck. He showed fight, and swore he would resist till death, but he was dragged to the corridor and told to walk to his death. Refusing to move, he was dragged by the neck and partly carried to the door, where fifty willing hands seized the rope and assisted to pull him into the street. He was dragged to the Court street bridge, and without time to say a word, flung over the railing, the end of the rope having been tied to the bridge. The fall was about four or five feet. No motion of the body was perceptible after the fall. At this writing, 8 o'clock, the body still hangs from the bridge in almost a nude state, with the rain pouring over it in torrents. The crowd has nearly all dispersed, but a watch is kept on the body to make sure of no rescue until death is certain. Allen died about the same minute that his murderer was swung over the bridge. The unanimous verdict of the people is, "well done." Sheriff Glasscock and Deputies Reynolds and Parker did all that could possibly be done by three men against as many hundred. They are entitled to great credit for the bravery displayed in the discharge of their duty. Two other prisoners were in jail charged with murder, but were not molested.

Nine o'clock p. m.—The excitement has all subsided. McCrory's body has been removed. The crowd separated with three cheers for Visalia justice.

A Burning Hill in Ohio.

From the Circleville (Ohio) Herald.

Three miles from Bainbridge, Ross County, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on its summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a barren, sterile, and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. It is believed that the entire interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and that the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory presented to account for it is that on or about the 1st of last October, the party to whom the land belongs was burning brush on the hillside, and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substances, contained in the geological formation of the hill. The quenching of the fire is, of course, impossible from its situation, and how soon, if ever, the fire will reach a point where it can be controlled can only be conjectured. At present there is no danger to be apprehended to property in the vicinity.

—In St. Louis, Sunday, a gentleman sitting in a barber's chair, while being lathered, observed the knight of the razor every now and then throw some soap suds out of the mug upon the floor and set his foot in them. The barber explained to him that there were a lot of little snakes in the mug, and that they kept crawling up on the brush, but the gentleman thought he would go out and get a morning paper before being shaved, and he went.

ST. PAUL.

Growth and Statistics of the City.

The Railroad System of Minnesota.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 7, 1873.

OUR CITY.

In the year 1848, the population of this city was scarcely 500; in 1865, but 13,000; now it exceeds 33,000. Building statistics show 932 buildings erected during the last year, at an average cost of $1,759,—the total being $2,346,487,—an amount greater than Milwaukee expended for the same purpose. The population of the State, by the last census, was 537,800; that of St. Paul, 33,000. Bearing in mind the vast area of the State, the ratio between the figures given clearly show the importance of this young metropolis.

"Our special correspondents," tourists, and pleasure-seekers have too often extolled the beauty of St. Paul's surroundings to make it necessary in this article to descant upon it; still, it is hard for any lover of Nature to repress his glowing feelings and rapture at quaint old "Snelling," Minnehaha, the lakes nestling in the arms of the green-robed hills, and the endless places of resort and natural beauty that environ the Capital City.

Ten miles from St. Paul, on either bank of the Mississippi,—which, at this point, goes boiling over a ledge of rock, making a fall of 12 feet,—the possessor of one of the finest and most available water-powers in the world, stands the

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS,

with a population of 25,000 inhabitants. It is a beautiful and enterprising city, doing a manufacturing business of rapidly increasing proportions.

The territory between these two *not* rival cities is a level and beautiful country, admirably adapted for broad avenues and extensive parks.

The State Fair Grounds, Driving Park, and three hotels are now located on this intervening tract; and the Trustees of Hamline University, formerly located at Red Wing, have recently decided to accept 80 acres of land offered to them here for college-grounds, and will, in the coming summer, erect a building for the use of the institution, at a cost of $100,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the St. Paul & Pacific Railroads now connect these two cities, over which roads ten trains are run daily each way.

A charter has been obtained and a corporation formed under the name of the St. Paul & Minneapolis Air Line Railroad, which will connect with the street-railway systems of both cities, and afford the utmost facility for intercommunication. The seers of both cities predict that, in less than five years, the two corporations will have met and the one absorbed the other, and St. Paul, with one mighty leap, have become a city of 100,000 inhabitants, to the surprise and astonishment of the more conservative Eastern cities.

ST. PAUL

is the distributing point for Minnesota, West Wisconsin, and Dakota Territory. It never will, neither does it aspire to, become the rival of Chicago. It is too far removed from the Garden City to feel its influence; too highly favored in location and natural advantages to become tributary and dependent upon any city. Almost as near to the East by water as Chicago, *via* Duluth and Lake Superior, and possessing the advantage of cheap transportation to all points South on the Mississippi, the St. Paul merchant is able to choose his market, and avail himself of all fluctuations in price that may exist over a vast area of country.

All the benefits of transportation by water, which for heavy freights must be preferred to rail, this city possesses in the Mississippi and the Minnesota Rivers,—the later tapping, as it does, the great wheat-garden of Southern Minnesota.

THE RAILROADS

centreing in St. Paul are ten in number, and all in successful operation.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has now two lines in operation,—the one, the River Road, through to Chicago by the way of the Winona Cut-Off; and the other through the centre of the State and wheat-growing country to McGregor, Iowa, thence to Milwaukee and Chicago.

The West Wisconsin Railroad, now completed, having formed connections with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, not only gives St. Paul the benefit of a competing line to Chicago, but opens the mineral and lumber region to St. Paul enterprise. Two daily trains are now being run each way from Chicago to St. Paul, without change of cars.

The St. Paul & Stillwater Railroad brings St. Paul into communication with the lumber district lying in Chisago and Pine Counties.

The Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, connecting with the Great Lakes, gives St. Paul a cheap route for the exportation of grain; and over which, in turn, it receives its slow freights from Eastern points, and the ores of the Lake Superior mines.

The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, completed to Breckinridge, on the Red River of the North, runs through a magnificent agricultural region, to which this city wholesales a large amount of goods and merchandise yearly. During the coming summer, the road will be pushed through to Pembina, making direct communication with Her Majesty's possessions. This road is the oldest in the State.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, which has purchased the Superior & Mississippi and the St. Paul & Pacific Railroads, has made St. Paul the eastern terminal point. The importance of this road to general commerce, and to this city, can hardly be overestimated. The route being north of the line of heavy snows, it is thought that no inconvenience or delay will be caused by the winter-snows, and that on this road trains can be run on time at all seasons of the year. This road will open to the world a magnificent farming and grazing country, and already small villages are springing into life with amazing rapidity on this line, and, in a few years, millions of bushels of wheat will be exported from this country annually.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad was last year completed to Sioux City, Iowa, a distance of 278 miles, and is now doing a thriving business.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad is completed from St. Paul to St. Louis, *via* Burlington. Coming north from Burlington, this road reaches Austin, Minn., *via* Cedar Rapids. It unites with the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad at Austin, whence, using the latter's track, it runs its cars directly through to this city without change of freight or passengers, in 26 hours' time from St. Louis. This road supplies this city with Illinois coal, and finds a new outlet for lumber.

The St. Paul & Taylor's Falls Railroad, though very limited in extent, is one of the most important to St. Paul of any in the State. At Hudson, Wis., it unites with the West Wisconsin Railway, which runs to Tomah, and there connects with the trains for Milwaukee and Chicago. It connects also at Hudson with the Northwestern Railway.

The Northern Wisconsin Railroad, connecting St. Paul with Bayfield, is already partially completed, and in another year it will most likely see its terminus.

Freights and passengers are daily pouring into this city in the cars of the West Wisconsin Company, from points on this line.

There are now three projected railroads aiming to locate their terminus at St. Paul.

The St. Paul and Dubuque Railroad, starting from St. Paul, will run *via* Cannon Falls, Mantorville, and Austin, to the State line, where it will meet roads now in operation, over whose tracks it will run to Dubuque. This road has been located and surveyed, and about $300,000 voted by the towns along the line in aid of the enterprise.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad—that mammoth corporation—was cut off from St. Paul by the purchase of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Though having perfected arrangements with the West Wisconsin Railroad by which communication to this city by the way of the Chicago & Northwestern is again restored, the Company is resolved to have a road of its own, and, during the past summer, surveying parties have been in the field, and a line has been located from Winona up to St. Paul, through Wabasha, Goodhue, and Dakota Counties, crossing the river a few miles below St. Paul.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad is one of the most important roads seeking a terminus at this city, and one which is rapidly approaching completion. It runs through the wealthiest counties and most densely populated portions of the State, and there are bright prospects that the road will be completed before the fall of 1873. It will connect with all the lines controlled by the Illinois Central.

MR. REED'S CRIMINAL BILL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The subscriber has seen the proposed bill drafted by Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, as an amendment to our Illinois Criminal Code, and observed that the bill was presented to the public in an unfinished condition. There are two more sections, which I attach hereto. The explanation of this omission from the original draft is, that, as Mr. Reed stepped out of his study for a moment to sign petitions for the pardon of thirteen of Hugh Garrity's friends who have fallen into misfortune at Joliet, a reporter for a morning paper stepped in and seized the unfinished "bill," and gave a copy to every paper in the city for publication. The State's Attorney has not yet sufficiently recovered from his surprise to "rise to explain." The following are the omitted sections:

SEC. 10. Whenever, in any county having a population of over 250,000, the State's Attorney thereof shall, by negligence, ignorance, mistake, or intention, cause error to be introduced into the record of the trial of any criminal cause which he shall prosecute, the Supreme Court shall not regard such error as cause for granting a new trial or issuing a supersedeas, but shall, in all respects, permit the judgment of the lower Court to take its course, the same as if the accused had been tried and convicted in accordance with the laws of the land.

SEC. 11. The first nine sections of this act shall apply only to the trial of all vicious persons, hard cases, social outlaws, and those who have no friends; but, whenever the State's Attorney, or any other respectable citizen, shall be tried for alleged crime, he shall be tried according to the laws heretofore in force, it being the intention of this act to find a speedy method of relieving society of a large number of villains whom it is difficult to punish by law, and not in any manner to deprive good citizens of the benefit of any of the shields that the law, which is the result of the experience of ages, has thrown around them.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1873. J. A. O.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Kansas boasts of her ice crop.

—The University at Lincoln, Neb., has 150 students.

—The banks of Boston never had so large deposits as the first week in January.

—Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, pardoned 60 criminals last year.

—Judge Cutting adjourned court, at Bangor, Me., because of small-pox in town.

—The St. Louis Council, by vote of 18 to 2, adheres to the social-evil license system.

—The City of Dubuque must provide for $38,481.52 falling due in February.

—Cleveland wants Uncle Sam to build a million-dollar stone wall in front of her, in the lake, to keep the cold Canada winds from blowing dust in the Bank street hack-drivers' eyes.

—The store of Henry J. Ott & Co., of Green Bay, Wis., was robbed of valuables to the amount of $1,000 during the night of Thursday last.

—All the Catholic churches of Baltimore are making a concerted effort in the temperance cause, which promises great good.

—W. S. Newton, "late Manager of the Chertsey Branch of the London and County Bank," has been sentenced to five years penal servitude for the embezzlement of only $700!

—The Austin *State Gazette* says that the drouth of last season, succeeded as it is by one of the severest winters ever experienced in Texas, will result in the destruction of a large percentum of prairie stock. Immense numbers have been lost in West Texas.

—The plans for the new Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., have been approved by the Governor and Council, and the Trustees authorized to proceed with the work without delay. Grading will probably be commenced at once. The estimated cost is $560,000.

—A church, to cost $7,000, building at Holland City, Mich., was blown down and so badly injured by the gale of last Friday night that none of the material can be used again.

—James Davidson, late Adjutant General of Texas, has absconded, leaving a deficit in his accounts, as near as can be ascertained, of about $30,000.

—The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* George O. Evans to recover $300,000, which was marked for trial at the January term of Court, at Harrisburg, has been displaced from the docket, and cannot now come up before April.

—A skunk-skin opera cloak graced the dress circle of Tootle's Opera House, at St. Joe, the other night. It was worn by a rural belle, who was accompanied by the male companion who had slain the fragrant little animals whose hides were thus sacrificed for his beloved.

—The trial of Daniel D. T. Warner, of Canandaigua, indicted for incendiarism in setting fire to the Clifton Springs Hotel, N. Y., terminated on Saturday last with his acquittal by the jury. The trial lasted some days, and was of an unusually exciting character. Mr. Warner was one of the owners of the property burned.

—So many people in Hartford, Ct., keep their water running all night long, this cold weather, to keep it from freezing, that the papers give warning there will be a water famine unless a reform is instituted. The people read; and those who did not let it run before, now commence, thinking the others will shut off, and so the old thing works in the Nutmeg State.

—J. M. Snyder, a private in the late war, now residing near Ogden, Boone County, Iowa, came into possession of a set of army buttons. He wore them until he returned from the war, when they became playthings for his children. A few days since one of them dropped to the floor and burst, when there fell out a new, crisp, neatly-folded five dollar greenback.

—Mr. Smith, of Otterville, Mo., is a nice gentleman to have around in case of sickness in the family. He attacked a young man and knocked him down with a shovel. When told that he had killed him, he remarked that "he didn't care a *dam* if he had," and believed he would set him up in a chair and see how he looked. He proceeded to set him in the chair, and after accomplishing which he gave him two more taps with the shovel over the head, again piling him on the floor. New York needs that man.

—The sentence of Daniel Gleason, of North Adams, Mass., condemned to death for killing his wife, has been commuted on the ground that he was "laboring under the impression that his honor was at stake, and that the community would applaud rather than condemn the act."

—California ought to be by far the richest State in the Union, provided her incorporated companies represent in reality one-fourth of the value which they do upon paper. In the last few days joint stock companies have been organized in this State, which represent probably forty or fifty millions of dollars. How many people will these new incorporations help impoverish? would be a question of interest, provided it could be answered correctly.—*San Francisco Call.*

—The strange suggestion of the Boston *Post* that Michigan sausage is intoxicating, has given rise to considerable speculation and some scientific research. Professor Henry has had large quantities sent him to be analyzed—not eaten—and he finds a solution of the mystery in the fact that the swine are fed on swill from distilleries and their flesh is therefore impregnated with the liquor. A malicious person would suggest that if Senator Chandler were cut up, all Washington could get on a glorious and thorough "bender."

—Mr. Lapice, one of the oldest sugar planters in Louisiana, has just returned from the East Indies, whither he was commissioned to go by a number of planters in June last, for the purpose of procuring a fresh supply of seed cane, to replace the degenerate species now cultivated in the South. He procured in Java some 11,000 cuttings, which will arrive in New Orleans in a few days, of a variety grown to great perfection in that island, and obtained moreover many new ideas as to the improved culture of cane, which he soon proposes to communicate to the planting interests in pamphlet form. He recommends that the General Government make an appropriation to secure further supplies, and is of opinion that under a new system, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Mississippi can produce all the sugar consumed in the United States.

Charitable Bequests in England.

The enormous amount of money left for charitable purposes in England is forcibly exhibited by the following statement of bequests, announced within a single week:

The will of George Marley, sworn under £70,000, leaves £1,000 to each of the following four hospitals, viz.: the Middlesex Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, and the University College Hospital. Thomas Norris leaves £4,000 to the Church of England schools at Croston, £4,000 to the Bury Dispensary, and large sums to other charitable and educational institutions, the total sum bequeathed being £10,450. A sum of £5,000 has been left to the Royal Berks Hospital by Mr. Palmer, formerly M. P. for Berks.

The following sums have been left by Lady Wheler: Church Missionary Society, £5,000; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £4,000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £5,000; endowment of Heworth Church, £5,000; endowment of Drax Vicarage, £5,000; London City Mission, £4,000; the Religious Tract Society, £2,000; the Irish Society, $2,000; the Jews' Society, £1,000, and the Colonial Church Society, £1,000. Total, £24,000.

The London charities are computed at $35,000,000 a year.

MRS. SAM. JONES.

She Continues to Write for The Chicago Tribune, and Discourses About Planning Too Much Work, and Shows that It Is the Great Stumbling-Block of the Farmer, and that He Makes Himself a Drudge in Consequence--Some Things that a Farmer's Wife Has a Right to Enjoy--There Are Other Good Places for Homes--Sociability--The Rights of Women from the Labor Standpoint.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOME, Jan. 9, 1873.

We hear a great deal said about the hard work and exposure of the farmer: "Sixteen hours a day, rain or shine." But let me ask, Who is to blame for all of this? I will tell you;

IT IS THE FARMER HIMSELF;

and who but the farmer's wife invents so much of extra toil, so many working hours? Let me tell you that, in most cases, it is her own fault. I think I know something about this myself, for, girl and woman, I have seen considerable of farm life, I know there are times when we are put to our wits' end to get along, and have to put in extra hours of labor; but this is also the common lot of all other industries and professions. One great trouble about this matter is,

THEY PLAN TOO MUCH WORK;

that is, they lay their plans for all good weather and for favorable seasons, and, when a rainy spell occurs, or the weeds come along right smart, they get behind with the work and are swamped. And, as their neighbors are mainly in the same fix, they cannot get any help to take them over the trouble. You see that such sort of planning is not profitable. Old Esquire Jones—that is, Sam.'s father—was almost always drove with work in this way, and he gave no one any rest, for he kept a little behind with his work, which drove him, instead of his driving the work. His wife was a good, industrious, submissive woman, and thought that whatever the 'Squire done was all right, if she did not have to work her fingers off to keep things to rights.

When we were married, and moved on to our new farm, Sam. said to me, "Polly, we have got a great deal of hard work before us, to put this new farm in shape, and to make a living from it. We will not try to get rich, but to live comfortable, and we will plan the work so that we

WILL NOT BE DROVE WITH IT,

but will do a good day's work, and that must suffice; we must have a little time to visit, and to go to market, and to receive calls; how do you like the plan?" Well, I said, that suits me, but I do not mean to shirk my share of the work; but it does appear to me that Father Jones always had more work on his hands than was profitable. "That is true," said Sam., "and I am not going to be the slave of my work, but rather its master."

That year we got along right well; the weather was good and the crops good, and there was no great amount of weeds. The next spring was very nice weather, and Sam. put in a large crop. First he broke up a large piece of sod land for flax, then he put in oats, and after that a large field of corn. About the 1st of June it set in rainy, and the weeds made a wonderful growth in the corn-field, and the oats and the flax also made a wonderful growth, and, when it come time to harvest, Sam. had only half of his corn cultivated; for then we had no riding cultivators, and it was slow cultivating corn, for the horse had to go twice in the same row to do the work, and that made double the work that is now required.

One evening, Sam. came in awful tired, and, as he sat down on the porch, he said,

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO,

the corn is not half cultivated, and the oats and flax are ready to cut, and I cannot find a man to help me, for everybody is as much behind with their work as I am." Did you not plan a little too much work last spring? "Well, as to that, not too much for a good season, but too much for this season, on account of the wet weather that has upset things a trifle." Well, suppose

YOU LET THE CORN GO

that is not cultivated, and secure the flax and the oats; and next spring, if the weather is ever so fair, don't plant so much corn. You can work that part of the corn that has been cultivated, and then let the cattle have the rest of it. "So I did," said Sam., and he saved a good crop of flax and oats by attending to them in time. Our next neighbor, Ben. Smith, kept on working his corn, and lost all of his spring wheat and oats by not taking care of them in time. And then he fretted and stewed, and overworked himself, so that he was sick when corn-husking came. That is just the way that too many farmers manage; they get too much work on hand, and then comes the loss. They put me in mind of a 3-year-old boy who can hold one apple in each hand, but, in attempting to hold a third, drops them all. There is

A SORT OF GRASPING DESIRE

among our small farmers that keeps them in continued hot water, and prevents their making money. When the neighbors drop in and talk over their business, I can hear enough to convince me that this is their besetting sin, and the great stumbling-block in their way. Now, Sam. and me have not got rich, but we have seldom been drove with our work, and very seldom made a loss, in consequence, on our crops, and our home has always been pleasant, and we have had time to visit our neighbors, to attend church, and the like. Sam. has not been obliged to work out of doors during stormy weather, and the housework has never been remarkably hard to do, for we have not kept an army of hired men to eat up all the profits of the farm, and to make the family their slaves. There is our neighbor, James Bowen, who has carried on a large farm, raising thousands of bushels of grain every year, working almost day and night, and overworking his wife and three daughters, which have become mere kitchen-drudges; and he told Sam., last week, that he had not made a cent in grain-raising in the last ten years, and that he was going to quit the business and seed his land to grass. I know this will rejoice

HIS POOR WIFE AND DAUGHTERS;

poor girls! they have not had half a chance for school, and never get time to visit a neighbor. Now, all of the hard work and drudgery of that family came of Mr. Bowen himself. If he had done less work himself, and planned better, he would have made more money; for Sam. says the reason of his not making money was in his bad management, always having too much to do; this made him pay extra prices in harvest-time, and then he was not ready to haul his grain to market until the weather was bad and the roads in a poor condition.

Some may think that a woman has no right to complain of those things, but it is

A RIGHT THAT I CLAIM—

a woman's right, if you please—to protest against these things, and this kind of management; for I know that, on the whole, farming is one of the best and most desirable pursuits that can be followed, and to have it belittled and degraded is beyond endurance. And then we are the sufferers, for overwork and drudgery is soon to follow.

There was Mrs. Peters, whose husband sold his farm and moved to Kansas. She told the neighbors that Mr. Sam. Jones was the worst hen-pecked man that she ever saw, for he never did a thing that he did not consult his wife in regard to it. "That is true as gospel," said Sam.; "my wife is

A PART OF THE FIRM

of Mr. Sam. Jones, and has a right to be consulted, for she does half of the work, and has a right to a share in the profit or loss of the establishment." And so it is, when a woman is not consulted, but becomes a drudge, because her husband makes a drudge of himself, things go wrong, and the children see it, and for that they will have to be ground through the same mill, and thus drift off into some other business, often to their disadvantage. I have lived long enough to know that it is not the business itself that makes farming distasteful to many people, but the manner in which it is often presented.

I PITY THE FARMER'S WIFE

who has no time to leave the kitchen when the blue birds, and the robins, the wrens, the orioles, and the mocking-birds, harbinger the spring; when the crocus, and daffodils, and violets spring up along the borders of the walks; when the garden is to be planted; when the orchard puts forth its leaflets, and is redolent with bloom, pink, and white, and purple. And then, when the old forest is robed for summer, and when the great trees canopy out the sun, she may drive through its silent, grand old arches, and gather the wild flowers, and listen to the music of the birds. She is not to be kept out of the orchard when Nature is laying on the colors that make our fruits so beautiful.

PLEASURES OF CITY AND COUNTRY WIVES.

Did it ever occur to you that the city wife had but two feasts out of a beautiful peach, an apple, or a pear? One feast of the eye on its beautiful pencillings, and one in eating the fruit. Why, in the orchard, when the buds begin to feel the first pulsations of spring, we have a grand orchestra to herald the coming of the leaves; then we feast the eye on the profusion of bloom; and then the trees, day by day, are being robed for summer; and then comes the fruit, [illegible] and green, but soon an invisible [illegible] with beauty; that is another [illegible] the eye. And, when the farmer and [illegible] walk through the orchard [illegible] climb into the trees [illegible] ripe apples, and say, "That is [illegible] this is for Ma," is not that another feast? And then the fruit goes into the basket and is sent to market,—that is, the surplus; and the money comes back to pay for things of use or luxury. And then out to the grain-fields to see the shadows pass over the field; to see the gentle undulations of this sea of green as the summer zephyrs play over its surface. And then, when one feels that she is a part owner and director of all this, that she and her husband had an equal interest, there comes a home feeling of satisfaction that says louder than words, "A farm is a good place for a home."

THERE ARE OTHER GOOD PLACES FOR HOMES.

I do not wish to be understood that the farm is the only place for a good home, but I wish to say that it is a better place than many people suppose, and might be made better than many find it. I can imagine a pleasant home in the village or the city, but these homes must be more or less artificial,' full as exacting on the wife as that of the farm, and we gain little in leaving the farm for such a home; and yet there is one thing that I find in a city home that I should like to see more fully developed in our country homes and that is

SOCIABILITY.

But I am happy in saying that the spirit of the press is making itself felt in that direction, and we may hope for progress. The farmer or mechanic who habitually overworks himself is thereby unfitted for social life, as he is so absorbed in his business that he takes no interest beyond it. And thus, when he comes from the field, almost tired out, and takes up a paper to read, or enters into conversation on other subjects, he becomes sleepy and listless. I know that was the case with our neighbor, Mr. Bowen, for he was alwas nodding in his chair in a few minutes after he would sit down.

THERE IS NO NEED

of a farmer working more hours in a day than a mechanic,—that is, if he would go at it with the same perseverance; but, as a general thing, he has resting spells during the working hours, especially if he is driving team, and, in such a case, his work might be extended over more time, though, in fact, doing no more work. This much conceded, what reason is there in asking the wife of the farmer, or the daughters, to do more work than the father or the sons? Now, I hear you say, And yet they are the first to go about their daily labor, and the last to close it at night; and here is the self-imposed task, or a task imposed by others. It is this that makes farm-life so distasteful to

THE FEMALES OF THE FARM.

We cannot put them on the eight or ten hour system, say the political economist, for the reason that our breakfasts must be prepared for us, and the supper-dishes must be washed; but they may have a rest in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, so as to curtail the actual hours of labor.

We hear a great deal about the right of suffrage, and the right to do men's work at men's wages; but there is no remedy proposed for woman's work and woman's sufferings. Say what you will; put young women into the composing-room, the paper-mill, the cotton-factory, the book-bindery, behind the counter, or in any other occupation, and she comes back to the household and resumes her legitimate place among the kitchen utensils, the chamber, and the nursery. It will ever be hers to care for the little ones, and to see that the house is kept in order. She comes back to that as surely as the spring comes back to take the place of winter.

I AM AN ADVOCATE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS,—

that is, that portion of them in the rural districts; that they shall be consulted as regards the general plans of the family, and that they be not made the drudges, willing or unwilling, of any person or persons. The wife should always be freely posted as regards her husband's business financially, for then she is the better able to plan for the needs or bargains of the family. In the country, the wife acts a very important part in the fortunes of the family. It is to the prudent, industrious wife that many of our farmers owe their success in life. Their sharp eyes and ready intuition often point to danger that the more plodding farmer would not see in time to avert the disaster.

In all ages, women have been the drudges in the rural districts; but now, when the suburban home connects the country with city life, and shades and modifies its stern demands, we may claim that

A BETTER DAY IS DAWNING,

and that the wife of the farmer shall be placed at least on an equality with the wife of the mechanic, the professional man, or the trader. Of course, we must leave out the idle rich, for they are, to a great extent, but simple agents to scatter the hoards that greed has accumulated.

At the West, the struggle has been to make a new home. There has been so many new conditions to contend with, so many new things to learn, that the progress has been more slow than the most of us anticipated; but we are gradually outgrowing these, and to the things of use we are beginning to think of adding the usual luxuries of life, and one of these is to be relieved of that overwork that our pioneer-life appeared to necessitate. We have schools and churches, libraries and societies for improvement and pleasure, and there is no reason why the farmer's wife or daughter would not be contented with her lot. If she prefers the city or the village, the shop or the counting-room, let it be for other cause than the anticipation of an exemption from labor and ease. Respectfully yours,

MRS. SAM. JONES.

IMPORTANT FROM BOLIVIA.

President Morales Shot by His Nephew, Commander La Faye, of the Army.

Lima (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

General Agustin Morales, the President of Bolivia, was murdered in La Paz, on the 27th of last month, in a private quarrel which he provoked while intoxicated. The assassin was his own nephew, Commander La Faye, of the Bolivian army.

To fully comprehend the particulars of this shocking affair it is neccessary to briefly relate the exciting occurrences which took place four days immediately preceding the catastrophe, and the effect which they produced toward hastening the end. Morales for some weeks had been on bad terms with Congress, the misunderstanding growing out of the decided opposition on the part of the Legislature to the designs of Morales respecting the Aullagas silver mines. This immensely valuable property, belonging to the rich family of the Artichi, had long been coveted by the President, and he improved the supposed existence of a breach of the mining laws by the owners to propose that Congress should confiscate the estate for the benefit of the nation. The Assembly, however, refused to listen to the project of the Executive, clearly perceiving the ulterior designs of General Morales. From this circumstance an open rupture was feared between the two parties.

On the 24th of November the President was banqueting in the palace, celebrating with his followers and Captains the second anniversary of the overthrow of Melgarejo, his deadly foe. The furious character of the man was excited to almost madness by the recollection of his victory, and by the copious libations he offered in memory of the event. Rising from the table, he staggered to the building occupied by Congress, at that moment in session, and, meeting some of the Senators and Deputies in the lobby, commenced assailing them with threats and vile abuse for their persistency in thwarting his plans. Fortunately, he was persuaded, on some pretext or other, to withdraw from the scene, and he retired, still breathing oaths of future vengeance.

The members of Congress were naturally enough alarmed at the aspect of affairs, the session was suspended and a general consultation was held to decide upon the course to be followed. In the midst of the conference Colonel Daza, one of Morale's creatures, appeared at the door of the hall, accompanied by a few troopers and a military band. The guard on duty endeavored to prevent the entrance of the intruders, but was obliged to yield to superior force. Advancing towards the centre of the chamber, Daza drew his sabre, an action instantly imitated by his companions, and broke forth into a most indecent and profane tirade against the representatives. When his vocabulary of abuse was exhausted, he turned to his musicians and ordered them to play funeral marches as a prelude to a coming tragedy. The Congressmen were exhorted by the President of the Senate to remain tranquil in their seats, and to calmly await the fate which appeared to hang over them. With covered heads the members obeyed their leader; the people in the galleries groaning and hooting at the soldiery, but unable to take a decided stand. Daza wavered—his object possibly was only to intimidate—and after a moment of irresolution retired from the scene. He immediately reported progress to the President, who doubtless had imagined that the very appearance of an armed force would have been sufficient to terrify the Senate and the House of Representatives into abject submission, or would have forced them to incontinently raise the session. The rage and desperate fury of Morales rose to fever heat, but no further steps could be taken that evening, save placing guards at the outlets of the city to prevent the escape of the Congressmen and to conceal the news from the country at large. The night was passed in fear and anxiety by the citizens of La Paz; ominous rumors were heard on every side that the President intended a *coup d'etat*, although those most intimately acquainted with Morales scouted the idea, since, after the terrible lesson given in Lima in July, few aspirants to power in South America would venture on an undertaking so fraught with appalling memories. The people remained perfectly quiet, and the only sign given of the universal agitation was by the presence of groups of affrighted men throughout the streets of the town.

Morales was invisible.

The following day had been fixed for the formal dissolution of Congress. Early in the morning Corral, the Prime Minister of Morales, invited the members of the Legislature to a conference, in which he endeavored to patch up a peace. But the wiles and diplomacy of the Minister were as naught before the dignified bearing and determined position of the outraged representatives. They resolutely declined to enter into any negotiations with the Executive until their wounded honor was satisfied, first by an explicit apology from Morales, and a guarantee of future freedom from insult; the immediate dismissal of Daza from the service, and the promotion of the officer who so bravely had struggled to defend his charge against indignity. Corral would not assent to these demands, and the condition of affairs was even more difficult than before; the breach was widened, the cloud of danger increased, and no one knew when the storm would burst over the unhappy Republic. The people behaved exceedingly well, refusing all counsels tending toward open revolt. The conduct of the President was condemned in the most energetic terms. The insults heaped upon their representatives were regarded as personal injuries to themselves.

Corral hastened to Morales and communicated the fruitless result of his mission.

Morales, again provoked to blind fury, threatened to execute his emissary on the spot, and Corral, flying for his life, found safety and refuge in the Legation of the United States, where Colonel Markbreit, the American Minister, received the fugitive with the utmost kindness. In the afternoon Morales, at the head of his army, proceeded to the halls of Congress, which he discovered untenanted, the Senators and Deputies fearing to risk their lives in the hands of the desperate President. Here, before his troops and the few people gathered together through curiosity, Morales read an abusive address, calling the members traitors to their country and their trust, and declaring the sessions of Congress at an end.

On learning this new and arbitrary action, the Cabinet resigned, leaving only General Sanginez to continue as the adviser of the Executive, and for his fidelity, Sanginez received the appointment of Prime Minister. Morales, now reduced to absolute frenzy, gave himself up to unbounded debauchery, and soon became hopelessly intoxicated. Deserted by his former friends, regarded with hatred by the people, his prestige lost with the army, the unhappy chieftain knew not where to place his confidence, or how to shape his course. The natural violence of his character carried away the remnant of intelligence which he possessed, and the monomaniacal terror he experienced as to his personal safety added to the horrors of his situation. Brandy became his sole comforter.

The morning of the 27th dawned over the city—a day fixed by Heaven for what is called a necessary sacrifice for the disappearance of a creature only calculated, in his present state, to work evil to his country and his fellow-men. Morales was somewhat quieter in the morning; those near him, however, perceived that he was laboring under extraordinary excitement, perhaps the prelude to delirium tremens. He visited the different barracks, but was received with marked coldness. At times his uncontrollable temper would master him, and he broke out in curses and imprecations; at other moments he was silent and comparatively calm. The same perfect quiet continued throughout the city. The people were anxiously awaiting the end of the singular drama being enacted before them, and the last act was drawing to a close.

At 9 o'clock at night, Morales was in his own apartments, pacing up and down, and every instant applying to the bottle for relief. One of his aides-de-camp entered with a sealed letter. Morales snatched it from him, read it, and rushed furiously to the guard-room, where the officers on duty were stationed. The letter had informed the President that that very night his aides proposed binding him and placing him in a secure prison. Although no signature was attached to the document, the President looked upon it as a warning, and, excited by liquor, mad with passion, and totally oblivious to consequences, assaulted his aides with insults and blows. Two of the officers received the buffets and oaths of General Morales without making reply. His nephew and aide, Commander La Faye, remonstrated with him, pointing out the fact that he was maltreating the only friends remaining to him. Upon La Faye Morales then turned, and, striking him twice, accused him of treachery and deceit.

La Faye fell back a few paces, drew his revolver, and, firing six times, shot Morales, wounding him once in the face, thrice in the head, and twice in the breast. The wounded man remained standing for a moment, then gradually sunk on an adjacent sofa, where, in a short hour afterwards, in the arms of his daughter, he breathed his last. La Faye instantly proceeded to his barracks, turned over the command to his Adjutant, and before the story of the murder was made public had fled from the city.

Until the next morning the fate of the President was not known, and then Congress hastily assembled, elected the Council of State, with Don Tomas Frias as the chief, naming this gentleman as ruler of the destinies of Bolivia, according to the stipulations of the Constitution. The people eagerly gave in their adhesion to the new order of things; the only shots discharged during the crisis of four days were those which put an end to the life of an unworthy President.

The body of Morales, lay in state for the customary period, and was then buried with the honors due to his rank. Frias, the new Chief Magistrate, is a species of Bolivian Thiers. Advanced in years, he has always been noted for his conservative ideas, and throughout his long life has manifested great ability in the different public positions he has honorably filled. The respect entertained for him by the country is universal and profound. From violence and terrorism proceed, in this instance, peace and confidence.

The biography of Morales is common with that of many military men in South America. Raised to his position by the force of arms, employing all the acts of treachery and deceit at his command, and staining his record with fearful acts of cruelty, he fell a victim to his own unbridled temper. During the first portion of his administration his efforts towards forwarding the interests of the Republic received due praise, but at last his own personal projects banished the public good from his mind, and eventually led to his tragic death.

It will be seen from the foregoing narration that the murder of the Bolivian President proceeded from events of a purely personal character; no political motives militated in the affair. Within ten years three of the rulers of Bolivia have met their deaths by the pistol—Belzu, slain within twenty feet from the spot where Morales gasped out his life by the favorite, Melgarejo; Melgarejo shot in Lima by his son-in-law, and Morales, the dethroner of Melgarejo, assassinated by his nephew. There seems to be a fatality hanging over these officers. Balta, too, only in July last, killed in his bed by his brother-in-law. When will the massacre end?

Cure of Cancer.

Since the failure of cundurango as a specific for the cure of cancer, and the consequent wreck of Secretary Fish's reputation as a medical man, people have looked with incredulity upon any reported cures of this terrible disease by unusual methods. But the Kansas City *Times* gives an account of a cure performed in that place which is worthy the attention of physicians. Mr. A. C. Chace, a well-known resident of Kansas City, discovered, about six years ago, a small red spot growing upon his left cheek, immediately below the eye, which soon developed into an undoubted cancer. For two years past Mr. Chace has had the best medical advice, and tried every remedy suggested by his physicians, without gaining any benefit, the cancer continually increasing in size until it threatened to eat away his face. Finally a council of physicians recommended the use of the knife as the only means of relief, but this resort involved so much danger that it was not employed. At this point the proprietor of the Turkish baths in Kansas City declared that he could cure the cancer in fifteen days, and Mr. Chace determined to try the effect of his treatment. He was placed in the Turkish bath for two hours each day for seven days, with a temperature at 170, when it was found that the cancer was loosening. A poultice was then applied, and in a few days the ugly protuberance dropped out, roots, fangs, and all, leaving nothing except the indentation in the face where the cancer had been. The cure was pronounced complete.

—Uncle Sam has invested nearly five millions in shops, barracks, avenues, bridges, and other fine things at Rock Island.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

An Irrepressible Conflict Between a Great City and a Small Village.

Must Chicago Suffer for the Benefit of a Few Hyde Park Speculators?

The Rights of the Fertilizing Company and the Slaughtering and Packing Interests.

Views of Mayor Medill and Others on the Subject.

The slaughtering business of Chicago is an important element in its prosperity. "What shall be done with the refuse matter incidental to the business?" is a question to which the authorities have been for some time turning their attention, and which is now interesting many citizens. The offal must be disposed of in some convenient way, or pork-packing must be numbered among the lost arts and the forgotten industries, so far as we are concerned. The city cannot afford to lose it, for it is to her what the iron manufacture and trade is to Pittsburgh. Hyde Park is much interested in the question. This diminutive burg is an appanage of this city. It depends upon us for its life and being. Those of its residents who follow a legitimate calling have their warehouses within the city limits, and those who do not follow a legitimate calling, but speculate in suburban property, are able to sell their real estate only because the vicinity of Chicago renders it valuable. Hyde Park is five or six miles from the city limits. Ainsworth, where the Northwestern Fertilizing Company have located their establishment, is six miles beyond it. The establishment takes, deodorizes, and utilizes all the waste matter of the Bridgeport slaughter-houses. A very few people of Hyde Park sniff the odor, or imagine they sniff the odor, and are not happy. It is not the odor that offends so much as the possibility that the sale of a few lots may be lost by the neighborhood of the fertilizing works. Therefore, a few zealous souls have been exceedingly energetic in waging war upon the Company, and its useful and necessary institution. Their last legal action was against the employes of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, who were running a train through their village, loaded in part with material for the place in question. They gobbled five men, brought them before some suburban Dogberry, who is doubtless more or less interested in the real estate question, and who fined them $50 each. This was done under color of some village law, Hyde Park being organized under a general legislative act, and having some rights, or supposing itself to have some rights, which must be respected, no matter what individuals or corporations suffer thereby. The train is the regular train leased by the Company for the daily transportation of the offal from its platforms at Eighteenth and Canal streets, and at the Stock Yards. Sometimes the train carries as many as two hundred tons per day, which amount shows the vast relief afforded to the packing establishments and to the city. The ordinance under which the arrest was made is as follows:

No person shall transport, carry, haul, or convey any offal, dead animals, or other offensive or unwholesome matter or materials into or through the Village of Hyde Park; any person who shall be in charge of or employed upon any train or team, carrying or conveying such matter or material, into or through the Village of Hyde Park, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offence.

This was approved, and arrived at the dignity of a village ordinance Nov. 2, 1872.

The Northwestern Fertilizing Company was organized under a special charter granted by the Legislature of Illinois in 1867, and approved March 8 of that year. The following is the material portion of the charter, and that which is of special interest to the public:

SEC. 4. Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain chemical and other works at the place designated herein, for the purpose of manufacturing and converting dead animals, and other animal matter, into an agricultural fertilizer, and into other chemical products, by means of chemical, mechanical, and other processes.

SEC. 5. Said chemical works shall be established in Cook County, Illinois, at any point south of the dividing line between Townships 37 and 38. Said corporation may establish and maintain depots in the City of Chicago, in said county, for the purpose of receiving and carrying off from and out of the said city any and all offal, dead animals, and other animal matter which they may buy or own, or which may be delivered to them by the city authorities, and other persons.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Company claim the rights under their charter, not only *per se*, but because of its priority to the village legislation which has interfered with their business.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE was, yesterday, sent to interview various parties to whom the offal dead-lock is supposed to have a special interest. He first searched for Mr. Cady, desirous of presenting the case of the village in its best aspect, but that gentleman was not to be found. He is said to be Superintendent of the Hyde Park police, and to be at present very much given up to the discharge of his increased duties.

Further search for interested parties were prosecuted at the office of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, No. 379 Wabash avenue. The office is a cheerful one, and has a pleasant outlook upon that lovely thoroughfare. A clerical force was in attendance, but the principals were absent. Letter-heads lying upon a desk revealed the fact that the offensive establishment was engaged in the preparation of ammoniated bone, super-phosphate, meat and bone guano, dried blood, pure ground bones, etc. The list does not seem appetizing to one of the uninitiated, but has great attractions to the agriculturist. Mr. R. W. Ralston, Secretary of the organization, at last appeared, and was duly interviewed. He gave a *resume* of the Company's history, including some of the matter given above. The Company, he says, was burned out on the 1st of January, but was still in a sound financial condition. The lumber for rebuilding is on the ground, and, if not interrupted, operations could be resumed in thirty days. The 800 feet of track destroyed has been rebuilt, and the machinery is being put in place. The interference of Hyde Park with the transportation has virtually stopped the receiving of material. That now on the ground is being treated with sulphuric acid, which, with the assistance of the weather, prevents it from becoming offensive. The offal is accumulating in inconvenient quantities at the receiving depots and the warehouses. The Company will not yield its rights without a contest. They have taken the best legal advice obtainable, but are not prepared to say exactly what course they will pursue. Hitherto they have been entirely alone in the contest. Even the packers, who can do nothing unless their offal is taken off their hands, have been against them. Now they hope for the active support of the city authorities. The constitutionality of their charter will be thoroughly tested, for which purpose it is likely a test case will be brought into the Courts. It is simply a question whether a city of 400,000 inhabitants shall be walled in by the little villages that engirdle it, and seek in vain for relief. The Company deems the question a vital one, and one in which all people are interested who have the good of the city at heart.

The Mayor was next addressed on the subject. He said that if the people round about Chicago, who are doing business in it, and dependent upon it for sustenance, will not permit the offal to be removed, we are placed in a singular predicament. Hyde Park lives, breathes, and has its being by the business of Chicago. Hyde Park would dry up and blow away in six months but for the business of Chicago, and yet Hyde Park won't permit the city to make disposition of this material when it is absolutely essential to existence that such disposition of it should be made. The question will have to be settled whether a few real estate speculators living in the lower part of Hyde Park, down somewhere near the Calumet swamps, shall be permitted to jeopardize the health of the entire city, and to destroy one of its largest interests, which is the slaughtering business. If the offal cannot be taken away the Stock Yards will have to be abandoned. And yet a few real estate speculators, who are dependent for their dinners upon these interests, would be glad to destroy them, thus cutting off their nasal appendages to spite the rest of their physiognomy. For these few speculators and these country villages to attempt to hamper Chicago in this manner is rather modest, to say the least. The power of the Legislature will have to be invoked, and the Courts will have to yield the point to the city on the ground of imperious necessity.

Dr. Rauch was afterwards consulted. The tenor of his remarks was much the same as the sentiments of Mayor Medill just quoted. It looked as though the city would have to side with the Fertilizing Company. The business must be carried on somewhere. The offal must be removed, and the only question was how it could be done with the least inconvenience to the least number. The works of the Company are 13 miles from the city limits, and not near Hyde Park. Recent improvements in treating animal matter had been made, and it could now be done with little trouble or inconvenience to people living near where the work was done. Hyde Park is a nest of real estate speculators, whose only care is in regard to the price of lots which they have for sale. There was no design on the part of the city authorities to force anything disagreeable on any one, but they were now in a situation where there was only one course to pursue.

With the interview with Dr. Rauch the investigation of the subject ended, but it will be further ventilated in the Courts in a few days. In the meantime it is understood that certain vainglorious members of the Hyde Park police are boasting that what has been done is but a drop in the bucket compared with what the village intends to inflict upon the Company.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Good Progress Making in the Liberation of Snow-Bound Trains.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Railroads of Wisconsin.

Miscellaneous News from Various Parts of the Country.

The snow-bound trains on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad were all liberated yesterday, by snow plows sent out from Dubuque and Waterloo. The track has been opened 100 miles west of Dubuque, and it was expected that the full line would be opened this morning. Passengers report that the employes of the Company did everything that would conduce to the comfort of the passengers. The other roads are in a better condition. The Northern lines between here and St. Paul will probably be open to-day. Snow-plows are at work, and most of the trains have been liberated. This will be refreshing news to many waiting travellers at both ends of the line.

The Michigan Central Company have withdrawn a few unimportant freight trains, and are using the power in urging forward freight requiring rapid shipment.

A gentleman of 25 years' experience as a railroad Superintendent said yesterday that during the entire period, there had never been such or so much general interruption to railway travel from the cold and snow as during the last month.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD MATTERS.

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, in his annual message, says that railroad progress in the State has been greater than during any preceding year, and, when all the various lines now under process of construction shall be completed, there will be few communities that have not railroad facilities at no great distance from them.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have completed a road laid with steel rails on a short line from Milwaukee to Chicago, and it is understood that the same Company will soon extend their road from Monroe west to the Mississippi, thus giving additional accommodations to the citizens of the counties of Green, Lafayette, and Grant.

The Northwestern is rapidly pushing forward to the Mississippi River, and a connection with its line in Minnesota, and, connecting with the West Wisconsin at Elroy, now has a direct communication *via* Madison, Baraboo, Black River Falls, Humbird, Augusta, Eau Claire, Menomonee, and Hudson, with St. Paul, and has extended its road along the westerly shore of Green Bay to Escanaba, thus forming a direct railway connection with Marquette and Lake Superior. This same company will soon open an air-line road, now nearly completed, between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

The Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company has, with great energy, extended its road during the past year to Merrillon, and will probably reach the Mississippi River within the year.

The Lake Shore Road is now in operation to Sheboygan, and will soon be to Manitowoc, where it will connect with the Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad, now completed to Appleton.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railroad is now completed to Menasha, and in a few weeks will be opened to Green Bay, from which point it is proposed to rapidly push forward to Shawano and Lake Superior.

The Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad has extended its line the present season to Princeton, and, but for a misunderstanding with another Company, would already be at Portage City, from which point it proposes a connection with Mineral Point, thus opening out a very important and already well-developed portion of the State.

A narrow gauge railroad is being constructed from Galena, Illinois, to Platteville and Lancaster, in Grant County, and will be in operation next summer, and will, no doubt, be of great benefit to the farmers of that section of the State.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is rapidly completing its road through the heart of the State to Lake Superior, working from both ends of the line. This Company has leased the Milwaukee & Lake Shore Road, and the Manitowoc & Mississippi Road, and will thus have a continuous line from Lake Superior to Milwaukee. The Governor examined the road on the 24th day of July, and found 20 miles of the road constructed in a satisfactory manner.

The West Wisconsin Railroad Company, within the last sixty days, has taken up a portion of its line of railway track from Tomah to Warren's Mills, a distance of about twelve miles, and changed its line of road, greatly to the dissatisfaction of a large number of persons, who have petitioned for redress to the Legislature.

COAL CONSUMPTION.

The locomotives on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad consumed over 58,000 tons of coal last year, between Davenport and Council Bluffs. All but 1,200 tons came from Iowa.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad report the road in excellent order and well managed. They recommend the removal of the headquarters from Boston to Omaha, or some point upon or near the eastern terminus of the road. Omaha and Council Bluffs are still warring for the terminus. The officers of the road have presented a claim to the War Department which will involve the settlement, on the part of the Government, as to whether Omaha or Council Bluffs is the legal terminus of the road.

SUSPENDED OPERATIONS.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad has not been running for some time, the road having been thrown into bankruptcy by Messrs. Aimey & Co., of New York, and General John F. Morgan. Its employes, seeing no prospect of being paid their hard earnings, have resigned their various positions until their wages, now due for several months, have been paid.

A BRIDGE FOR DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Iowa, through General George W. Jones, is interesting itself in the improvement of the bridge facilities across the Mississippi at that city, and has petitioned its City Council to momoralize Congress on the subject, asking it to so amend the act of that body authorizing the construction of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, as to make the same a public highway. In the event that no arrangement can be made with the bridge company, it wishes an act to enable them to erect another bridge for the free use of the public and for all railroads.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. G. Buterfield, Master Mechanic of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, has resigned to engage in farming.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad has carried 5,247,576 passengers during the past year, and 2,732,907 tons of freight. The operating expenses were $6,896,984, and the earnings $9,259,598, making the net income $2,362,614.

—The Terre Haute *Gazette* says that an experienced road-master reports that a rail on one of the roads running through that city shrunk to such a degree that it broke the bolt of the fish-joint, and left a large space between rails, caused, it is presumed, by the intense cold.

—A Mr. M. Goldstein, of New York, was recently arrested and arraigned before Judge Porter, at Omaha, for riding over the Union Pacific Railroad on a pass containing the name of the Hon. Thomas Spear. The prisoner was defended on the ground that the pass was good for a trip over the road, no matter who used it. The prosecution declared that the prisoner had committed a fraud in palming himself off for another man, and thereby cheated the company out of the value of the passage to Ogden and return. Judge Porter held the defendant in $400 bail, to appear at the next term of the District Court.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY.

Continuation of the Trial of Leo Canman.

Evidence Given by Various Post Office Officials.

How the Accused was Watched Through a Hole in the Ceiling.

The hearing of testimony for the prosecution in the case of Leo Canman, charged with opening a registered letter in the Post Office, and appropriating the contents, was resumed before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, yesterday morning. The court-room was crowded with friends of the accused and spectators.

The redirect examination of Mr. Blattner, given below, was concluded on Thursday afternoon, but was not published, at the request of the Court, as it was essential that the other witnesses, who were excluded from the court-room, should not read it. Only one paper, the *Staats-Zeitung*, ignored the request of the Court, and Judge Blodgett referred to the matter upon the opening of Court yesterday morning, censuring the proprietors for the publication.

TESTIMONY OF RUDOLF J. BLATTNER.

Rudolf J. Blattner sworn: Was clerk in the Post Office in May last; know Canman; remember of his being arrested; it was on the 21st of May last, I think; I was Superintendent of the mails at the time; Canman was employed in the registry department; I saw him between 5 and half-past 5 in the morning of the 21st of May; I was between the roof and ceiling over the registry department; Canman came in, and went into the main office to the safe, and brought in the package of letters; he took a Government envelope out of his pocket, and put it in a drawer in the city delivery desk; he then proceeded to enter his mail—the package of letters referred to; about half an hour afterwards he took the envelope from the drawer; the registered letters were kept together with a rubber band; he slipped the band off and took out three letters, putting one into another package; he slipped the band on again, and put the package into his basket; the other two letters he "mixed up" with some in his case, which he had to "make up" while so engaged he was conversing with a lady in the room about thirty feet from him; his back was turned to her, and he turned around when talking; while turned around once, he shoved a letter down in front of him, and stuck it into his pantaloons, next to his drawers, talking to the lady all the time; he got through with his mail about an hour afterwards, and went into the front room, passing out of my sight; I came down from my observatory about 8 o'clock, and told Stewart that I would bring in a person to see him, not to go away; when I went into the registry room Canman was there, having come back; I asked him to step into the Postmaster's room. He went in, and I told Stewart that Canman had taken a letter, and to keep his eye on him; I was tired, and went away then; watched Canman about three hours and a half; a lath in the ceiling was broken out, and I could see him easily; I took my station there by order of Assistant Postmaster Squires; Mr. Stewart has been in the office eight or nine years; I remained away from the office about an hour. Canman was required to be at the office by assignment of the Superintendent of the registry department; the morning I saw him he was there earlier than usual, because it was foreign mail day; he was not required to be there before 8 o'clock.

Cross-examined: Am 36 years of age; was born in Switzerland; before I went into the Post Office I tended a cigar store on the North Side; previous to that time I was in Minnesota, and didn't do much of anything except hunt, fish, and trap; I received my appointment from Frank Sherman; I was Superintendent of the mails; Canman came there in 1870, I think, and was placed under my charge in the piling-newspaper department; he remained with me three or four months, and was then transferred to the delivery department; I knew nothing of the workings of the registry department; it was part of my duty to watch and report derelictions of employes,—to act as a detective in my own department; when Canman was there, I was Superintendent of mails; I am Chief Clerk now; I was ordered to watch employes by the Assistant Postmaster; I had watched other parties from the hole in the ceiling; also Canman once before the 21st of May; I saw him at that time secrete a letter in his pantaloons, but he went out of the office before I could get down; I was sworn before Commissioner Hoyne in this case; I do not recollect what I testified to; I do not think I swore that I watched him but once; I swore there that he took two letters from his pocket and mixed them with some he was sorting; I did not swear that he took another letter and put it in a mail basket and put a wrapper around it; I did not say he put a letter in his vest or bosom; and do not recollect saying he immediately went toward the middle of the room, and that I went down at once; I said on that occasion that he took a Government envelope out of his pocket; he tore it up, and threw the pieces into the waste-basket; I might have said I watched Canman through a "hole in the roof;" I was examined before the Grand Jury; I did not say there that on the 17th or 18th of May he slipped a letter into his pants pocket; I did not say that, two or three mornings afterwards, he put a letter in his pocket; I did not say that I took him to Mr. Stewart, and that this letter was found on him; I have made charges against half a dozen persons; against one this last year; that person was not prosecuted; I have testified against only two other Post Office employes; I was not prosecuting witness; I reported a man named Owens, caused him to be discharged, and when he asked me why he was dismissed I denied any knowledge of the cause; I did not know the cause; he did not urge me to have an investigation; I could see about a quarter of the room through the hole in the ceiling; I could see Canman, but could not see the lady he was talking to; I heard her answer him, but cannot remember a word she said; Canman said he was going to make speeches for Grant and get a foreign appointment; Canman got to the office before she did; there were others in the room when I went up to my observatory; I do not know that Mr. Anderson watched Canman two weeks before I did; I did not direct him to do it; I did not urge Anderson to "put up a job" on the "damned Jew"; I did not think I had a right to search Canman; Stewart did not search him in my presence; Canman took off his coat, but did not say "Search me"; I do not know Canman's brother-in-law—Mr. Misch; he tried to scrape an acquaintance with me, but I gave him a short answer; I remember what occurred between us; he didn't ask me if I had Canman "tight," and I did not say "Yes, I found the letter on him." Canman was not searched in my presence; I never saw the letter from which the bills were supposed to have been taken; I told Canman that Elias Shipman was in the Postmaster's room, and wanted to see him; Shipman was not there.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES E. HENNEBERRY.

James E. Henneberry, sworn: In May last I was Superintendent of the Registry Department in the Post Office; Canman was delivery clerk; he entered the mails, received registered letters, and made up the foreign mail. When registered letters arrive, a notice is sent to the persons to whom they are addressed; if not called for in fifteen days, a second notice is sent; Canman's usual time for getting at the office was 8 o'clock in the morning; he, however, came down earlier on foreign letter day. I saw Blattner on the morning Canman was arrested; he called my attention to a package of letters; I examined them, and found some that looked as if they had been tampered with; one, which came from Ottawa, Canada, I sent back with a request that it be opened in the presence of the sender, to ascertain if its contents had been disturbed; [letter shown witness;] that is the letter; I wouldn't swear where I got it, but think it was among the "second notices."

Cross-examined: Have been in the Post Office about nine years; I have a wife, but no family; I met Canman every day while he was in the registry department; he was a good clerk; there was a man named Harry Stewart employed in the room; he is not there now; he was foreman of the night set; he knew the combination of the safe in which the city registered letters were kept; Canman also knew it; other parties knew it; several persons had keys which would open the door leading from the registry department to the main office where the safe was kept; I do not think I examined the packages of letters at the time they were pointed out to me; I cannot swear positively that the letter produced was in one of those packages pointed out by Blattner; the letter has my number on it, and I know I have seen it before.

Mr. Moses, at the request of the District Attorney, translated the letter as well as he could, the writing and spelling being execrable. The writer stated that he enclosed $12.

Henneberry continued: I do not know personally of any dishonest action of Canman's while he was in the Post Office.

To Mr. Glover: Money was missed from letters previous to Canman's arrest, and the fact caused increased diligence in watching the persons in the department. Every day or few days the contents of letters would be missing. Large and small sums of money were taken. Detectives were watching the employes at times; I do not think the men knew it; Anderson watched part of the time, but Blattner watched most.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES STEWART.

James Stewart, sworn: In May last I was Chief Clerk in the Post Office; I remember of Canman being arrested; Blattner told me about it, and brought him into the Assistant Postmaster's room; I asked Canman if he had any letters that did not belong to him; he said "No," and handed me his overcoat; I examined the coat, and found two or three letters, without envelopes, which belonged to him; Blattner then went away, saying he was tired, and Canman took a seat on the sofa; he spoke about what he proposed doing for me during the approaching election. I then noticed he had something in his mouth; I asked him what it was, and he said "nothing;" I told him to give it to me, and he did; it was money partially chewed up; I told him I was sorry for him; he said, "That is my own money;" I then called Mr. Squires, and related the circumstance to him, handing him the wad of money; that is all I know of the matter.

Cross-examined: I was always sociable with Canman, while he was in the office; Blattner told me that Canman had taken two or three letters; I do not remember whether or not Colonel Eastman was in the room at any time Canman and I were there; I did not search Canman; Blattner did not tell me where Canman had placed the letters; I remained with him in the office about ten minutes, and then left him with Mr. Squires and Blattner, who had come back by that time; I had a brother in the Post Office; he was foreman of the night set in the registry department; I do not know positively where he is now; he left the Post Office about three months ago; I think he is at the Northern Pacific Railroad Junction at present; he was employed at the Post Office at the time Canman was arrested; he told me he was not on duty the night before the arrest; I do not know what hours the night set come on or go off duty.

Re direct examination: My brother left the office voluntarily, sometime after Canman was arrested; I did not think I had authority to search Canman.

To Mr. Van Arman—Canman requested me to search him; I do not think I said before Commissioner Hoyne, that I took Canman by the throat; I did not say before the Grand Jury that I saw him "chewing something, which, being forced out of his mouth, proved to be money."

TESTIMONY OF C. S. SQUIRES.

C. S. Squires, sworn: In May last I was Assistant Postmaster of Chicago; Canman was arrested before I got to the office on the 21st of May by Blattner, and taken by him to the Postmaster's room; Stewart was then in the office; Blattner said he was tired and left, and Stewart went in and took charge of Canman; Stewart afterwards handed me a package of money which he said he had just taken from Mr. Canman; I did not see him take it from him, the door between the Postmaster's and my room being closed; I did not open the package, but enclosed it in an envelope and handed it to General Elwell, the Special Agent, when he came; it was opened by Deputy United States Marshal Tourtelotte; I do not know that I could identify the bills in the wad; there were two $5 notes and one $2 note, Canadian money; registered letters remain in the office thirty days if uncalled for; "second-notices" are not as likely to be called for as "first notices;" the hole in the ceiling was made by my orders.

Cross-examined: I did not see Canman have any of the money; I could not tell the name of the banks which issued the notes; I could not tell the numbers; I saw that one of the bills was a $2 bill; I did not swear before the United States Commissioner that I partially opened the roll, and described that the bills were Canadian; I did not examine the bills while they were in my possession; I did not say before the Commissioner I gave the money to Anderson; I do not remember of saying there that I could not tell the denominations of the bills. [Witness then drew a diagram of the Post Office, and explained to the jury the location of the Assistant Postmaster's and the Postmaster's rooms, pointing out where Canman was, and where he (witness) was sitting when Stewart called him, and his position when the money was handed to him.]

Mr. Van Arman asked that the jury be allowed to see the rooms.

Witness continued. I know Mr. Gallagher, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE; I told him something about the examination before Mr. Hoyne, but not that Stewart took the bills forcibly from Canman.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH S. ELWELL.

Joseph S. Elwell, sworn: Am Special Agent of the Post Office Department; was at the office the day that Canman was arrested; received from Mr. Squires a roll of money which was said to have been taken from Canman; I gave it to Depty United States Marshall Tourtelotte; I examined the roll; it contained two $5 bills and one $2 bill; I could not identify them.

Cross-examined: I was examined as a witness before Commissioner Hoyne; I heard two witnesses testify, but cannot recollect what they said; I saw Canman on the 21st of May, before he left the Post Office; I went to the jail with Mr. Eastman to see him, the next day, I think; I conversed with him.

Q.—Wasn't you under the influence of liquor that day?

A.—I am not on trial.

Q.—In fact, weren't you drunk, and didn't you fall into a spittoon?

A.—I was not.

The Court did not think the testimony was relevant.

Mr. Van Arman said the witness was one of the gang, and was testifying to things that occurred. He desired to show that he was not competent to do so.

Witness continued: Tourtelotte sealed the money in an envelope; Anderson never had the money to my knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS E. LONERGAN.

Thomas E. Lonergan, sworn: I received from Deputy Marshal Coates a part of a package of money; I have the notes now [money produced—two $5 bills and a $2 bill]; they are current bank notes, worth their face in gold.

Cross-examined: I went to Canada by direction of the United States Attorney, to find Mr. Gareux, the writer of the "Canadian letter;" the bills were given to me for safe keeping, and to have them identified.

TESTIMONY OF MR. COATES.

Mr. Coates was sworn, and testified that he gave the notes to Lonergan; the package from which they were taken was sealed by Deputy Marshal Tourtelotte, and had not been opened before he opened it; he found the package in the safe, but did not see it put there.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

No Cause for Alarm.

Because a person has a bad cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly than or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

California Sunday Train.

The Government overland mail train will leave Chicago to-morrow, Jan. 12, at 10 a. m., *via* Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific express train for Denver, San Francisco, and all intermediate points. Tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Seven-Thirties, Gold Interest.

We are cashing Northern Pacific 7-30 coupons, also the gold checks for registered interest, at par. We keep the 7-30 bonds on hand for sale. Parties who desire to exchange other marketable securities for them can do so through us on liberal terms.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

are choice and select, and always please.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—Since the announcement that the membership of the Philadelphia Union League would hereafter be limited, and that after the 6th of January the initiation fee would be largely increased, 125 names have been proposed.

F. S. WINSLOW.

A Curious Souvenir of the Missing Banker.

The Probable Explanation of Some of His Eccentricities.

The absent President of the Scandinavian Bank, F. S. Winslow, has ceased to be a topic of conversation, and it seems generally agreed that his active spirit will seek fresh fields and pastures new for his future operations. Meanwhile everything is being done to clear up the affairs of the bank, and, with a thrifty regard for the interests of the creditors, the Receiver, Joel D. Harvey, Esq., has removed the business to his own office, and thus cut off rents. A thorough renovation of the former quarters of the Scandinavian Bank, in Nixon's Building, is going on, and the new tenants will be in possession in a few days. Among the rubbish cleared away are a pile of bottles, each bearing a yellow wrapper, with a cut of an unhappy lion in a desert, howling with pain, because some advertising chap has freshly branded on his side "*Eureka*." He looks as if the advertising man's life, if he could catch him, would not be worth a dime purchase. Probably the same knave is somewhere in the back ground stencilling the great pyramid in the interest of some quack doctor's bitters. Under the lion the label reads as follows:

This Bottle Contains a Remedy for
THE OPIUM HABIT,
Prepared expressly for F. S. WINSLOW, and must be taken in doses of one small teaspoonful at 7 and 11 a. m., and 3 and 8 p. m.

The dose directed, must not be changed, unless otherwise directed by the Doctor.

Discontinue the use of Opium at once; avoid all acids and spirituous liquors, and follow the direction upon pages 96 and 97 of THERIAKI.

N. B. No one must taste or take this medicine, except the person prescribed for.

This may give a clue to some of the eccentricities of Winslow and shows that he knew his weakness and was in treatment for it.

A word deserves to be said here of sympathy for Mr. Siller, the late Cashier, who seems to have done all he could to protect the creditors of the bank, and to whose exertions it will be largely due that anything is saved from the wreck. A statement in one of the city papers that Winslow, on leaving for Europe, made a conveyance of property valued at $100,000 to W. K. Nixon, to place it out of reach of the crash, is incorrect. No change was made in the titles of Mr. Winslow's property until the Trusteeship created by Mr. Siller a few weeks ago to secure the creditors of the bank. The present appearances are, that the clearing up will give a better showing than was at first believed possible.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Irving Club will give a party at Martine's Ada Street Academy on the 17th inst.

During the year 1872 there were shipped on through bills of lading, direct from Chicago to Europe, over 81,000 tons of provisions over the Michigan Southern Railroad alone.

A concert for the benefit of the newsboys will be given at the First Methodist Church this evening. The boys will be treated to refreshments as well as music. Ladies and gentlemen interested are invited to attend.

The opera of "Maritana" was repeated last evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of Miss Hersee. This afternoon the "Bohemian Girl" will be given, and this evening "Fra Diavolo," which will close the season.

A despatch received by T. E. Chandler, Esq., last evening, from J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, states that the road is entirely open between Milwaukee and St. Paul, and that travel was resumed last evening. The managers have shown great enterprise in clearing the snow from their line.

S. Wells, a drover residing in the vicinity of Champaign, Ill., was on Thursday robbed of $1,040—the proceeds of a car load of stock which he had had just disposed of at the Stock Yards. The robbery is supposed to have been committed while he was in the act of changing cars at the junction of Thirty-fourth and State streets, though he did not discover his loss until he had reached the office of the United States Express Company, whither he went with the intention of forwarding the money to Champaign.

There was an adjourned meeting of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters held yesterday afternoon, at their building on Franklin street, President George C. Clarke in the chair. General Drew, who was appointed at the last meeting to the office of Fire Commissioner for 1873, withdrew from the office. Judge Davis was elected to the place. After much discussion, it was decided that no salary should attach to the office. The Secretary was given discretion in fixing rates only in cases not provided for in the tariff of rates. Adjourned, to meet the first Friday in April.

A Mule Story.

There was formerly a quaint old physician in New Hampshire who was largely interested in breeding mules. One of the animals was so uncommonly perverse and obstinate that he determined to ride the animal until he killed him. He rode him nearly ninety miles in one day—rode him, in fact, as long as he could sit up. The exhausted pair at length pulled up at a wayside tavern, the doctor utterly worn out, while the mule was led away, as the owner fondly hoped, to die. At dawn the doctor was aroused by a frightful commotion in the stable yard. Crawling on his hands and knees to the window as well as his stiffened limbs would permit, he said that the first thing that greeted his eyes was "that cussed mule kicking up at the hostler's head."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaurs of Old were half horse and half man. They consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation Centaurius, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man and beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

MUSICAL.

Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies, ATTENTION!

To the following Choice List of

NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and Attractive Cantatas.

FORTY-SIXTH PSALM............Dudley Buck. $1.00
FESTIVAL CANTATA............Eugene Thayer. 1.25
GOUNOD'S CHORAL MUSIC............ 50
Well worthy of careful study.
MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST,............Hewitt. 50
An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.

NEW ORATORIOS.

ST. PETER............J. K. Paine. 1.75
PRODIGAL SON............Arthur Sullivan 1 00
Fine effective compositions.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

SABBATH GUEST............Emerson & Morey. 1.50
BUCK'S NEW MOTETTE COLLECTION.......... 2.50
BAUMBACH'S SACRED QUARTETTES (New).. 2.50

IN PRESS---NEARLY READY.

STRAUSS' DANCE MUSIC. Violin and Piano.... 1.00

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Saturday Matinee and Night, last appearance of the Great Actress, Miss

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

Who will appear in three acts of

HENRY VIII.

Queen Catherine............Miss Cushman.
Cardinal Wolsey............Milnes Levick.

To conclude with the comedy of

SIMPSON & CO.

Miss Cushman, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stonsall, Mrs. Myers, Mr. Levick, and Mr. McVicker in the cast.
Monday—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

This Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 7:45,

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,
IN THE LAST GREAT SENSATION,
THE RED POCKETBOOK.

A working ship in full sail, pronounced by the press and public one of the finest effects ever produced on the Chicago stage.

Price to Matinee—Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST DAY OF THE
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA!

This Afternoon, the favorite
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
Repeated by particular request.
To-Night—last appearance—FRA DIAVOLO.
Monday—JOHN COLLINS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
MACKIN AND WILSON
In their bouquet of gems.
The Black Pocketbook; Wanted, a Nurse; Peter Piper.
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A HIT! A HIT! A HIT!
GREAT COMEDY BILL.

Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, every evening during the week, and Saturday Matinees, Tom Taylor's sprightly, spicy, splendid Comedy,

BABES IN THE WOODS; or, Humming of the Beetles.

And the amusing farce, MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE.

All the favorites, including John Dillon (in both pieces), Jas. C. Padget, John W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, and Mrs. Howard Rogers.
In rehearsal, FATE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Jan. 6, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the accomplished Vocalist and Actress

MISS MAUDE HILTON.

R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Lew Wallace, Miss Lolia Ellis Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, John F. Fisher, and the Comedy Alliance in a choice programme, concluding with the thrilling Sensational Drama entitled LOLA.

NIXON'S.

Engagement of the Young American Artists,

MR. & MRS. A. O. MILLER,

In the dramatization of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's great "Ledger" story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

A. O. MILLER in his celebrated character (with Banjo Solo) of............Wool.
MRS. A. O. MILLER as............Capitola.
An entire new company. A. O. Miller's celebrated Comedy Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Rare Opportunity!

Chicago has no Museum. Any one wishing to open such an establishment can find a rare opportunity by calling on H. M. BEIDLER, this day, from 9 to 12 or 3 to 6 o'clock, at Burke's European Hotel, 140 Madison-st.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BOOKS.

EXPIATION.

A Novel. By Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, author of "Sybil Huntington;" etc. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

"A work of absorbing interest."—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"A story of mystery, and almost tragedy, intensely portrayed."—Washington Chronicle.

ERMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

A Novel. By the author of "Blanche Seymour." 8vo. Paper cover, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

"The style is fresh and entertaining, and the various characters are sketched with great animation."—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"A romance of more than ordinary interest."—Pittsburgh Gazette.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.

The Life of Charles Dickens. By John Forster. Vol. II. 1842-1852. With a number of Illustrations and Fac-Similes. Crown 8vo. Extra cloth. $2.00.

"All the thousand touches that can only be inspired by close intimacy and the hearty sympathy of friend with friend are here; by one of the subtlest and most powerful literary artists of the time, given to a marvellously vigorous picture of a man whose real portrait all the world will be glad to see, and will be the better for seeing."—London Examiner.

"Mr. Forster's management of his materials is worthy of all praise."—New York Examiner and Chronicle.

*For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hibernian Banking Association will be held at the office of the Association on Monday, January 13, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m., for the election of officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS'-MEETING. NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors will be held at 202 South Water-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

JAMES L. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well known specialist—at 101 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts.—can be consulted—day or evening—on all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, delicate, or confidential nature—of both sexes. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamp for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 101 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 113 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 153 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡*16:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

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FOR EUROPE.

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Will sail from New York as follows:

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CITY OF BRISTOL............Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN............Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL............Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports............[illegible]
To or from German Ports............[illegible]
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports............[illegible]
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86 South Market-st., Chicago.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships: the six largest in the world.—
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
4,000 tons burthen—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Anchor Line.

Sailing twice a week from New York and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe and the Mediterranean. Cabin fare, $65; Steerage fare $30. Apply for full information at the Company's office, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

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SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter—Rude and Swift Justice—St. Paul Letter—Mr. Reed's Criminal Bill—General News Items—Mrs. Jones on Household Affairs—Important from Bolivia.
THIRD PAGE—The Hyde Parkites vs. the Slaughtering Interest—Railroad News—The Canman Trial for Alleged Mail Robbery—A Curious Souvenir of the Missing Banker Winston—The City in Brief—Railroad Time Table.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Pacific Railway Act of 1864; Railroads and Warehouses; The Iowa Treasury—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Indiana Letter—Personal—The Law Courts—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Erie Canal: Extracts from the Message of Governor Dix, of New York—Hurled Into a Gorge—Murder and Suicide—Methodist Preachers of New York Discuss the Question of Eternal Damnation—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—State Legislatures—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Seguin-Hersee English Opera Troupe. Afternoon, "Bohemian Girl." Evening, "Fra Diavalo."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII." and "Simpson & Co." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Babes in the Woods." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Black Pocket-Book." "Wanted: A Nurse." "Peter Piper." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. "Hidden Hand." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWing every 17 days. Tickets, $28. J. B. MARTINER & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,686 N. Y. P. O.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINES.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOR OF THE efficacy of Dr. Schenck's medicines:

PENNSGROVE, Salem Co., N. J., Feb. 27, 1872.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia:

RESPECTED SIR: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 31, one brother at 17, and my sister at 13.

I was, when about 32, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into pulmonary consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment, (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skilful and eminent physicians, and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 140 pounds to 104, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am 36 years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all that I have written.

Yours, etc. JOHN C. HEWITT.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 11, 1873.

The jury in the Tweed case has been completed. The trial begins Monday.

Susan B. Anthony's case has been postponed until the 21st inst.

Mrs. Woodhull and Colonel Blood were sent back to Ludlow Street Jail, yesterday, in default of bail.

Six members of the Kellogg Senate withdrew yesterday from that body, and announced that hereafter they were to be considered as Fusionists.

Mr. John P. Early was nominated for President of the Illinois Senate yesterday by the Republican caucus, on the second formal ballot. The vote stood: Early, 18; Short, 9; Sanford, 2; Richardson, 2; Hampton, 1.

Governor Baker, in his message to the Indiana Legislature, states the foreign debt of the State to be $744,930.12, and the domestic debt $3,905,906.25. The expenses of the State for 1873 will be $785,388, to meet which he recommends a levy of 15 cents on the $100.

In answer to the interpellation of members of the Prussian Diet, who asked on what pretext the Government prosecuted the newspapers that published the Papal allocution, the Minister of the Interior replied yesterday that the purpose of the proceedings was simply to ascertain whether or not such publication of matter calumniating the country was legal.

Mr. Alley says that Oakes Ames is an honest man, and that he ought to have a monument erected for him. We agree with Mr. Alley that a monument ought to be erected for Ames, and we think the best place for it would be directly in front of the Capitol. The members of Congress who had Credit Mobilier stock would undoubtedly subscribe liberally to erect it, provided it were placed where they could see it every day.

Now that Louis Napoleon is dead, the newspapers of London are writing of him in a strain of high praise. A different tone is taken by the French papers of New York. The *Courier Des Etats Unis* has found among the prominent Frenchmen in New York no other feeling than of indifference or disdain. *Le Messager*, determined to speak only good of the dead, says that the ex-Emperor was a good comedian.

State Attorney Reed's bill for the amendment of the criminal code, to which we have called attention, was brought before the Legislature yesterday, together with a bill similar to those lately introduced in the Ohio and New York Legislatures, providing that when a manslayer seeks shelter behind the plea of insanity he shall be imprisoned for a term corresponding to the grade of his crime.

About $1,750,000 will be needed to make the Illinois River navigable to its mouth. Among other ways of getting this sum, it is suggested that the State appropriate $200,000 and levy a tax of four-tenths of a mill for four years, which would yield $800,000. Add to this the annual canal revenue of $150,000 for four years, and get the appropriation of $150,000 from Congress for which it has been asked, and the necessary $1,750,000 is the easy total.

The election of Governor Oglesby to the Senate (or his unanimous nomination thereto by the Republican caucus) is one of the decrees of the popular election in November last. That he will prove himself the equal of Mr. Trumbull as a Senator hardly anybody expects. That the State of Illinois will lose something of her commanding position by the change will be admitted by most of those who have voted for the change. Nevertheless, we regard Governor Oglesby as a pure man and a patriotic citizen, and we are confident he will never do anything to dishonor those who have awarded him so distinguished a mark of their confidence.

In opposing the proposal in the House to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, massed the figures of our National receipts and expenditures for the last seven years in such a way as to produce startling totals. In that time, if his figures are correct, the people have paid in customs duties and internal revenue taxes nearly $3,000,000,000. This, with the receipts from the sales of stores, and from the Post Office and Internal Revenue Department, raised the amount received by the Treasury to $3,402,536,252. About one-eighth of this immense sum, or $427,396,541 has gone to the reduction of the National debt, leaving $2,975,139,911, or $425,019,987 a year, to be accounted for.

Operations in the New York Stock Exchange last year in twenty-seven of the chief stocks, amounted to fifty millions of shares, valued at nearly double the bonded debt of the United States. The Pacific Mail was the favorite football for speculators, it having been bought and sold to fifty-five times the amount of its capital stock. Western Union stock was turned over 20⅛ times; Northwestern common, 37 times; Union Pacific, 15 times; Lake Shore, 8⅛ times; Erie common, 8⅜ times; Ohio & Mississippi common was turned over about once in every two weeks. New York Central, once as mercurial as any, has now sunk into a comparatively steady stock, standing seventh in the ranks of speculation.

A paragraph is going the rounds of newspaper reprint, calling attention to the fact that a delinquent tax-list of Cook County has just been printed, filling 164 columns of the corporation newspaper. "This," says one journal, "exceeds anything we have ever seen in that line;" another jumps at the conclusion that Chicago is bankrupt and cannot pay its taxes,—all of which is very absurd. Under the law, the delinquent tax-lists must be published in a newspaper one month before judgment can be applied for in the courts. It serves as a notification to property-owners that the last days for paying their taxes are approaching; and, as advertising adds only 10 cents a lot in the way of costs, a good many people naturally wait to receive the final notification. It would be difficult in these times to obtain money at so low a rate of interest in any other way.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have at last reached the case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, whose election to that body is believed to have been accomplished by wholesale bribery. It is nearly a year since a Committee of the Kansas Legislature investigated this matter, and reported that both Caldwell and Pomeroy owed their seats in the Senate more or less to bribery. The evidence in the case of Caldwell was remarkably direct and conclusive, tending to show that about $60,000 was expended in buying votes. The Senate Committee have summoned a large number of witnesses from Kansas, and we have no doubt that the investigation will be thorough. The Credit Mobilier disclosures have acted as a mordant to the public mind in the matter of bribery and corruption, very much as the succession of murders in New York awakened the jury in the Stokes case to the fact that somebody had been killed. When Caldwell is disposed of, Patterson's turn will come next—Patterson, of South Carolina.

Of all the persons who have testified before the Credit Mobilier Committee, Mr. John B. Alley is the most likely to be gibbeted before the public as an untruthful witness. He appears at great disadvantage in his controversy with M'Comb. He denied circumstantially that Congressman Brooks had any stock, and denounced as false the whole conversation which, M'Comb says, took place between Alley and Brooks in his presence. This portion of M'Comb's testimony bears internal evidence of truthfulness. It is direct, concise, connected, and characteristic of all the parties between whom the conversation is alleged to have occurred. And now M'Comb produces a letter from Crane, the Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, giving the time and place when and where one hundred shares of stock were transferred, by Brooks' direction, to Charles H. Neilson, his son-in-law, "the man doing business in Pine street, near Wall street," as Brooks particularized him in his speech. Up to this time M'Comb has had decidedly the advantage of his antagonists, and we can see no reason for doubting his veracity.

The danger, not that the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee will not make thorough work of it, but that a public sentiment may be created by partisan newspapers exonerating everybody from blame, and thereby making a safe precedent for similar transactions in the future. The Boston *Advertiser* seems to be engaged in thus lowering the standard of public morals. We do not see why any act of bribery might not be excused and condoned in the same way that Mr. Oakes Ames excuses himself. He says that he wanted these Congressmen to be interested in the Union Pacific Railway so that they might have an incentive to study up the laws relating to that Company, "for," he adds, "I have found that there is no difficulty in inducing men to look after their own property." This occurs in Ames' written testimony, and therefore expresses his deliberate and matured explanation of his motive in placing the stock where he did. Suppose a steamship subsidy is wanted, and the lobby organized to put it through Congress distribute half the steamship stock among Senators and Representatives, gratis. They are detected and brought before an investigating committee, and they say, "We had no intention of bribing these gentlemen, but we wanted them to look into the merits of this proposed line, and see for themselves how much it would benefit the country to have it started, for experience has taught us that there is no difficulty in inducing men to look after their own property." Would this be bribery, or would it not? If yea, then is Oakes Ames convicted of bribery out of his own mouth.

Perhaps Governor Oglesby's address, delivered before the Republican caucus at Springfield, just after this body had decided to give him the Senatorial nomination, may be more properly regarded as his inaugural than that which he will deliver upon taking the oath of office as Governor, as he is to be Senator and not Governor. In this address he followed the rhetorical figure known as climax. He had tried to be an honest man; he would still try to be an honest man; he loved his country; he adored his country; he would do his duty in the United States Senate; *he would be true to his party*. This was evidently an estimate that being "true to the party" was the greatest virtue a public man can possibly possess. It might have been accidental, had he not made the same estimate of Lieutenant Governor Beveridge. This gentleman, said Governor Oglesby, has had experience in military and civil life; he has had legislative experience; he is a competent man; but—and here is the *summum bonum* of political virtue again—he has been true to his party. To Governor Oglesby's mind, this qualification evidently leaves nothing to be desired.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, but firm, chiefly as a consequence of light receipts. Mess pork was in good demand and 20c per brl higher, closing at $11.80@11.85 cash, and $12.20@12.25 seller March. Lard was quiet and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $7.20@7.25 cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller March. Meats were strong and ⅛c per lb higher, at 3⅞@3⅛c for shoulders, 5⅝@5⅞c for short ribs, 6@6⅛c for short clear, and 7⅝@8c per lb for green hams averaging 16 and 15 lbs. Dressed hogs were active and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.50@4.60. Highwines were quiet but ⅛c higher, closing at 89c per gallon. Flour was in better demand, and steady. Wheat was less active, and steady at the inside prices of Thursday, closing easier at $1.20@1.20⅛ cash, and $1.22 seller February. Corn was dull and unchanged, closing at 30⅝c cash, and 31⅛c seller February. Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, at 25⅛c cash, and 25¼@25⅜c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady at 67c. Barley was steady on No. 2, at 65¼@66c, and firmer on No. 3, which closed at 54c. Live hogs were active and again higher, prices advancing to $3.75@4.10, where they closed firm. Cattle were active and firm. There was no change in the sheep market.

Wyoming comes forward with a prompt protest against dismemberment for the benefit of Colorado or any other Territory. The Cheyenne *Leader* recently printed seven reasons why Wyoming should not be pulled to pieces, which may be briefly stated as follows: 1. It would be a breach of good faith on the part of Congress to those who had invested their capital in the Territory, on the faith of the act that they should have a Government of their own. 2. That the duty of the Government to protect its citizens must prohibit the dismemberment, as one-third of the citizens would be virtually without protection of law. Several towns, it is claimed, would be remitted back to Dakota, and the inhabitants would have to travel about 1,500 miles to the capital of their Territory to find a Court exceeding in jurisdition that of a Court of Probate. 3. The Territorial Government of Wyoming is economical, the tax being only 2 mills on the dollar. It would, therefore, be unjust to attach the people to other Territories, and compel them to assist in the payment of debts which they had not helped to contract. 4. It would destroy the present communion of interests. Merchants would have to refuse to trade with their present customers, or to incur the risk of enforcing their collections in four separate jurisdictions. 5. The old reign of terror would be revived, as the people of the present Territory would be so much isolated from the various courts of justice that they could only look to Vigilance Committees for their protection. 6. The people of Wyoming are now contented and prosperous; the towns are all increasing rapidly and making permanent and valuable improvements. 7. The same reasons that prompted the creation of the Territory of Wyoming exist today. The principal of these reasons was, that there was a large section of the country, with a considerable population and important property interests, which needed the protection of a Government.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY ACT OF 1864.

Behind Oakes Ames' distribution of Credit Mobilier stock "where it will do us the most good," stands the great original fraud without which there could have been no Credit Mobilier. Congress, it will be remembered, granted this Company a compact belt of land equal to ten miles wide the whole distance of the road. It also granted them a subsidy of national bonds of $16,000 per mile for the first 207 miles, of $32,000 per mile for the next 600 miles, and then for the mountain region $48,000 per mile. A stock company was organized with a capital of many millions of dollars, upon which 5 per cent cash was paid in. Subsequent disclosures of the actual cost of constructing and equipping the road show that the Government subsidy of bonds was alone sufficient for that purpose.

But the managers of this corporation were not content with building the road at the cost of the nation, and having 20,000 square miles of public land as a profit, so, towards the close of the session of Congress in 1864, they presented to Congress a bill which proposed to release the railway from the Government mortgage, and to give the Company authority to issue its own bonds, to an amount equal to the Government subsidy, and to secure the same by a first mortgage upon the road, its franchises and its property, the Government to accept a second mortgage. This bill was urged upon their solemn declaration and protestations that the road could not be built with the amount of the Government subsidy. Senators and Representatives took upon themselves, honestly or otherwise, the responsibility of declaring that, unless this extraordinary measure was passed, the road could not be built. When the bill containing this great fraud was put upon its passage, in the House of Representatives, the yeas and nays were called for by some member, but the House refused to have the roll called, and the bill was passed without any record of the names of those who voted for it.

While this bill was pending, and in anticipation of it, Messrs. Ames, Durant, and others purchased a charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under it organized the Company known as the "Credit Mobilier of America." The officers of this Company were the same persons who were the executive officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; the latter, acting for the Railroad Company, made a contract with themselves as officers of the Credit Mobilier, by which the Credit Mobilier undertook to build the road, receiving therefor all the bonds granted by the United States, all the bonds issued by the Company known as first mortgage bonds, all the cash capital of the Company, and all the lands, receipts, and earnings of the Company. The first mortgage bonds of the Company sold rapidly at par; the proceeds thereof was all that was needed to pay for constructing the road, leaving the Government subsidy, the lands, and the capital, receipts, and earnings of the road in the hands of the Credit Mobilier. The net profit of the transaction may be understood from the fact that the amount of national bonds in the hands of the Union Pacific Railway was $27,237,000; first mortgage bonds, $27,237,000; land grant bonds, $10,000,000; income bonds, $10,000,000; total bonds issued and sold, $74,474,000; length of road, 1,032 miles; actual expenditure for construction, $26,000 per mile, or total, $26,832,000; amount of lands granted to the Company, $12,080,000 acres. Of this land the Company has sold 499,000 acres, at an average price of $4.29 per acre. The difference between the amount expended on the road and the amount of the proceeds of the bonds issued was the extent of the robbery committed through the agency of the Credit Mobilier.

It will be seen that none of this wholesale plunder could have been perpetrated were it not for the amendatory act of Congress, changing the lien of the Government from a first to a second mortgage, and allowing the Company to issue first mortgage bonds and sell them. Here was the beginning of the fraud. The Credit Mobilier arrangement had been planned and matured in advance; Oakes Ames was a member of Congress, and on the Committee on Pacific Railroads. It is difficult, in the light of all that has since transpired, to understand how such an enormity as the surrender of the first mortgage in favor of the Government, and the authority to make a first mortgage for the same amount in favor of another creditor, should have been passed through both Houses of Congress without some actual showing of the probable cost of the road. Yet it was done.

There is another Committee appointed to investigate not the mere question of the bribery of members of Congress in 1867-8, but the entire history of the Pacific roads, and we respectfully commend to that Committee that they devote some attention to this supplementary act of 1864. That was the license under which all the subsequent acts were perpetrated. That was the Congressional authorization of the great fraud, whereby the country was robbed of over thirty millions of dollars.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

The report submitted to Governor Palmer by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State is an interesting and important document,—interesting in the facts which it presents, and important in the changes it suggests for the laws which were intended to control the abuses that had crept into these two systems. Since the last report of the Railroad Companies, 1,709 miles of railway have been constructed, making a total of $6,258 miles of road in actual operation in this State on July 1, 1872, besides 1,587 miles in process of construction. The aggregate cost of these roads, as taken from the reports of the various corporations, is $225,329,271, or an overage cost of £42,264 per mile. The Commissioners observe that the excessive cost is not to be attributed to any topographical obstacles presented by the State, for there is no territory on the Continent better adapted to the cheap construction of railroads. They believe that the actual cost has not averaged more than $25,000 per mile, and that the excess is to be found in fictitious stock, the sacrifice of securities, and other losses incident to bad management. The total capital of Illinois railroads is $254,912,563; the gross earnings for the year were $43,227.48, from which 65.60 per cent is to be deducted for maintenance and operating expenses. The average net earnings were $2,789.18 per mile. It is found that 73 per cent of the land in the State of Illinois lies within five miles of railroads in actual operation; 21⅛ per cent within five to ten miles; 4 per cent within ten to fifteen miles; and 1⅓ per cent only between fifteen and twenty miles. Counting the railroads running near the border (not included in the estimate), the lake, rivers, and canal, and it is concluded that no other State in the Union possesses equal facilities with the State of Illinois for the transportation of persons and property.

The Commissioners have now had sufficient experience to enable them to determine the merits and defects of the law which called them into official existence. Their report furnishes abundant proof that the charges made against the Commissioners of neglect of duty have been unfounded. They have done everything that the law enabled them to do. They were met at the outset with the failure to provide them with authority for commencing actions at law, except in the way of assistance to private parties, or with money for retaining counsel, or with penalties for the adequate punishment of infringements of the law. In the earlier part of their career, they asked their law officer, the Attorney General, to advise them how they should proceed, and received from him the reply that the law failed to indicate the nature of the action they should bring, and also failed to provide the kind or extent of the penalty for violations. All that the Commissioners could do was to await complaints from persons injured. Whenever these came in, they acted promptly. Their experience has shown that the original persons preferred to submit rather than undertake a contest against powerful corporations. If, then, there has not been so vigorous a prosecution of railroads as was intended, it is because the law is defective, and not because the Commissioners have been derelict. In one case, where the necessary information had been furnished, the Commissioners filed a bill in McLean County against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for unjust discrimination and extortion. The case was that in which $5.65 per M. feet had been charged for transporting lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, and only $5 per M. feet from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles. The Railroad Company set up a contract with the State under their charter, by which the corporation was to be permitted to fix its own tariff; arguments were filed on both sides, and Judge Tipton rendered a verdict in favor of the State. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, where it now rests. This is the only case which the Commissioners have had the authority to commence, and the expense of special counsel for conducting it ($500) was paid by Governor Palmer out of the Contingent Fund. The other expenses attending it still remain unpaid. The Commissioners made an effort at the last session of the Legislature to have $20,000 appropriated to cover the necessary sort of lawsuits, but the proposition failed in the Committee to whom it was referred. Two other suits have been brought against the railroads under the law by private individuals. Both were for overcharging, and both against the Illinois Central Railroad. The one brought in Ford County is yet undecided; the other brought in the Kankakee Circuit Court was decided adversely to the plaintiff, and has been appealed to the Supreme Court. In spite of the hindrances which the Commissioners encountered in the law itself, they feel that the Board has been able to accomplish many needed reforms by calling the attention of railroad companies to the violation of certain police laws, of which complaint had been made to them. They could have done more if there had been the requisite authority and money to prosecute, and adequate penalty for violations.

In the application of the law to the warehouses, the Commissioners brought suit against the Chicago houses of "Class A," which refused to take out licenses. This suit was unavoidably delayed by reason of the destruction of the papers in the Chicago fire, but was finally decided, the Circuit Court imposing the fine of $100 on the defendant, who immediately took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where it is now under advisement. There are, therefore, three cases at present in the Supreme Court, which will determine the virtue of the law as it now stands. There have been decided improvements in the mode and cost of inspecting grain, and in the precautions to protect the public against fraud. The course now adopted is to require warehousemen to furnish the Registrar with cancelled receipts, so that the amount shipped out can be properly checked on his books. As these books show the amount of grain inspected as it goes in, it is thought that the amount on hand can be accurately determined at all times. At all events, it is the most that can be done at present. The cost of inspection has been materially reduced,—132,294,263 bushels of grain have been inspected in 1872 at a cost of $45,832, while the inspection of 70,310,004 bushels, or little more than one-half that amount, cost $40,293 in 1870.

The Commissioners call attention to a plan for consolidating and digesting all the various laws relating to railroads and warehouses into two bills,—one for each,—which shall reduce these laws to a simple and intelligible shape. A draft of these bills was submitted by the Commissioners to the last Legislature, but the pressure of business was such that they were not reached. It is to be presumed that the experience of the Commissioners has been used to its best advantage in the construction of these two bills. It is certain this is the only way to give the Railroad and Warehouse law the efficiency it was intended to have. The question of fixing the maximum rates of charges is the most perplexing one for the Legislature to consider. The Commissioners believe that inflexible tariffs are entirely impracticable, but leave to the Legislature to determine who shall have the discretion of providing the modifications that may become necessary from time to time. Altogether, the report is one which proves the Commissioners to have devoted earnest study and serious application to their work; but it also proves that, if the law is intended to have a practical operation, it will be necessary to change it in many important respects.

THE IOWA TREASURER.

The most pitiable circumstance attending the recent defalcation of the State Treasurer of Iowa is the obligation which a large number of the Republican papers of that State assume to rest upon them, of denying, apologizing, excusing, and even justifying the act. The officer in question was Treasurer of the State, and as such under bonds for the safe keeping of the public money. He was also Treasurer of the Agricultural College funds, which by some remarkable proceeding were deposited with him without any security. The fact seems to be generally conceded that the Treasurer used the State funds, just as public Treasurers do in many other places, to make something out of them in addition to his legal salary. Whether the money was loaned out or invested in business, or used in speculating in stocks, or gold, or otherwise, is not known. But a large sum was lost. Another Treasurer was elected, and accounting day was close at hand. The Treasurer, in a few days, made a rapid disposition of his own property. On some he executed mortgages, other pieces he sold, and others he disposed of variously. Finally, when the new Treasurer was sworn in, he received from the old one the books and papers, and the full amount of all the State money that ought to be in the Treasury. There was no defalcation, deficit, or anything inconsistent with his official trust. As State Treasurer, he had a clean bill of health. But, instead of there being a deficit in the State Treasury, which would have been secured by a bond, there was a deficit in the Agricultural College funds. A considerable portion of the party press of Iowa have believed it to be their duty, because the late Treasurer was a Republican, to draw a distinction between a deficit in the College fund and a deficit in the State Treasury, and they express deep sympathy for the misfortunes of the gentleman who had taken and lost the College fund. It may not be susceptible of proof, but the fact is, probably, that as the Treasurer's bondsmen were all good party men, the funds of the Agricultural College were used to make good the deficit in the Treasury, and the College fund, to make which good there was nobody bound, was left to take care of itself. There is no way in which the Republican party in Iowa can be made responsible for the misconduct of a State officer but one, and that is by apologizing for, extenuating, or justifying the act.

Paris has a *Revue des Merveilles Scientifiques*, and, if all its articles are as startling as a recent contribution from the pen of M. Harnois-Condamine, it certainly has good claims to the title. This gentleman has discovered actual evidence of a new departure among the human race by which man is eventually to take to himself wings and fly through the air. The application of faith in the Darwinian theory of the selection of species to the phenomenon that M. Harnois-Condamine describes is all that is necessary to forecast an ostrich-like creature as the Coming Man,—half-striding, half-flying through the world. The addition of wings to women will, of course, make them angels instead of ostriches. It was in the mountains of Auvergne that the embodiment of the first evidences of the new departure was discovered. His name was Andre Faglin. He was an athlete, a famous swimmer, and a great walker. He appeared to walk as much with his arms as with his legs. The motion of the arms increased as he ran, until, as he is described, "he seemed to be actually propelling himself through the air like a swimmer who goes through the water hand over hand." He insisted that this increased his speed. When Andre died, M. Harnois-Condamine, assisted by M. Bravais, a physician of the conservative school, dissected his body. Abnormal developments were found, which, taken separately, might be regarded as deformities, but, together, pointed directly to a new type,—the bird type. The arm was certainly the beginning of the frame-work of a wing, according to these gentlemen. The formation of the breast, the lengthening of the shoulder-blade, the inclosure of the thorax, and various other developments, indicated the same ultimate condition of a human being with wings. At his death, Faglin left a child, about a year old, that shows the same developments in a more pronounced degree, with two additional features of the bird type. One of these is a distinctly-marked, though rudimentary, third eyelid; the other is a loose and flappy mass of skin that folds back of the arm when this member is at rest. These additions indicate rapid advancement in the process of developing the new species that is promised. This process would naturally be gradual, and take its slow course through marriage and offspring. It is claimed that the strength of the muscle required for flying is not nearly so great as has been estimated in the past, and that elasticity is quite as important an adjunct. The developments that have been noted are of particularly elastic quality. M. Harnois-Condamine proposes to undertake the education of this child, probably for the purpose of bringing it up as it should fly.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts Senate, enabling Boston to annex the towns and cities immediately adjoining it, subject to a vote of the people who live in these suburbs. The project embraces the annexation of the following places: West Roxbury, having a population of 8,683 people, and Brookline, with 6,650 people, both in Norfolk County; from Middlesex County—Brighton, with 4,967 people; Watertown, 4,326; Belmont, 1,513; Arlington, 3,261; Medford, 5,717, Malden, 7,367; Everett, 2,220; Charlestown, 28,323; Cambridge, 39,634; and Somerville, 14,685; from Suffolk County—Revere, 1,197 people, and Chelsea, a city of 18,547 souls. If this project should be carried into effect, there would be 147,090 people added to the population of the City of Boston, which, with the 250,526 people that it counted at the taking of the last census, would make it a city of 397,613 population. In the matter of numbers, this project of annexation would be more successful than that of St. Louis, which took the entire county within the jurisdiction of the municipality. Boston will thus draw upon three counties. The fact is, however, that the territory actually covered by the towns that have been enumerated, including that occupied by Boston, is not much more extensive than that embraced within the city limits of Chicago. All these places are, in fact, a part of Boston, connected by horse-cars, and doing a common trade in the city. Several of the towns,—such as Brookline, Belmont, Arlington, Medford, Malden, and Everett,—are simply elegant residence districts of the city. Some of them,—notably Charlestown, Cambridge, and Somerville,—have large manufacturing interests of their own, but enjoy Boston metropolitanism in its shopping, amusements, arts, etc. Boston probably feels the need of annexing these towns for the purpose of exercising a municipal authority which may transform the salt marshes into building lots, just as Chicago filled up the swamp upon which it is built. The towns themselves will probably resist the measure, for the reason that they now enjoy all the benefits of Boston city life without paying their *pro rata* of the taxation which is necessary to maintain metropolitan comforts and luxuries. Roxbury fought the annexation for twenty years, but finally yielded. So it is probable that the suburban towns which now view the proposition with suspicion will at last see greater benefit than damage in being swallowed up, and succumb to it.

The New York *World* is just now engaged in demonstrating that General Grant is a minority President,—that is, that he holds his office by virtue of less than half the votes of the people. It reaches this conclusion by a comparison of the vote at the last Presidential election with the largest previous votes of the various States, estimating the increase by the common standard. It discovers: 1. That over half a million Democrats did not vote for Mr. Greeley; 2. That 5,100,000 legal votes, being a large majority of all the voters of the country, did not indorse President Grant at the polls; 3. That President Grant carried but one State (Vermont) by a majority of the whole number of legal voters; and, 4. That the election went by default. As the *World* is advocating the abolition of the Electoral College, and the election of President by a direct vote of the people, we infer that it regards its demonstration as an argument in favor of the proposed popular vote. We do not see, however, how this would have helped matters in the recent Presidential election, as General Grant received a popular majority of over 700,000 of those who voted. Those who did not vote have no claim to be counted. Under the well-understood condition that those who did not vote were actually assisting General Grant's re-election, we do not see why he has not the right to count this class among his supporters, and so add 500,000 to the 700,000 majority which he actually received. It is exceedingly far-fetched and altogether unprofitable to claim at this time that General Grant was not the choice of a majority of the people. If he was not, they chose him in spite of their "choice," and both he and they are entitled to what credit belongs to the achievement.

A bill will shortly be introduced into the New York State Legislature to consolidate the City and County Governments of New York. The boundaries of the two are now the same, and there are many reasons given why the Government should be the same. It was owing to the opportunities for shifting responsibility from the City to the County Government, and *vice versa*, that the Tammany frauds were successful. Most of the big jobs, such as the building of the Court House, have been worked out under the auspices of the County Government. But if there were no other reason, that of economy would seem to suggest the consolidation where the interests are thoroughly identical,—New York City being New York County, and New York County being New York City, in fact. There appears to be no use in a separate government, while the dropping of the Board of Supervisors, the county officers, and the expensive establishments that are retained for them, would save thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars annually to the people. There would be a greater concentration of responsibility, which is the best safeguard that can be provided for local government. A bill for this purpose once passed the State Legislature, but it was vetoed by Governor Hoffman. It is now thought that a similar bill will be passed early in the present session, and that it will meet with Governor Dix's approval.

The excitement which has been reported from time to time as existing in Berlin on account of the great influx of strangers, and the inadequate house-accommodation, is proved to be natural enough by the census and the municipal statistics which have just been issued. From 1867 to 1872 there were only 789 new houses erected, while the population had increased 160,426 persons. Of course, this does not represent the actual increase in the number of residences. One house accommodates a number of *wohnungs*, or residences. On Dec. 1, 1871, there were 14,478 houses used for dwelling purposes, and these were subdivided into 173,561 residences on the apartment plan, in which 830,000 people had to find living accommodations as best they could. Taking the relative increase of houses and population, 203 persons must have been assigned to every house that has been erected during the last five years. It is not difficult to perceive that this is a very serious state of things. Among the natural results has been an enormous increase in rents. In 1822, it was estimated that the average rent represented only from 12 to 15 per cent of the average income, while it now amounts to 25 and 30 per cent. Berlin was originally marked out by Frederick the Great as a large city, and he caused the city to be made without the people. Originally unattractive, it required a very large amount of time to induce an immigration in proportion to the housing accommodations. It is only within comparatively few years that Berlin has increased rapidly in population, and the effects are such as have been described. If the same enterprise existed then that is found in Chicago, the cause for complaint would not be of long standing, for Berlin has, like Chicago, an unlimited expanse of level territory in which to extend the city.

The illness of Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, has recalled some interesting events of her earlier life. The lady was the reigning belle of Baltimore more than seventy years ago, was married in 1803, and, consequently, must be at least 90 years old. When Jerome Bonaparte went to Baltimore, he was so deeply smitten with Miss Patterson that he proposed at once, and their marriage was celebrated by the Catholic Bishop of the diocese. Napoleon was furious when he heard of it. He was at that time preparing to seize the throne of France, and desired to strengthen his rule by alliance with royal families of other countries through the marriage of his relatives. Under a law passed during his Consulate, his consent was required for the marriage of all the members of the Bonaparte family. He, therefore, forbade Jerome bringing his wife into France, and she was left in England. She never saw her husband after this. The Emperor declared the marriage void, and it was not long after that Jerome was united to the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg and placed on the throne of Westphalia. His first wife returned to Baltimore with her son, who had been born in England, who has left a descendant of the Bonapartes in the direct line. Jerome Bonaparte had several children by his second wife, two of whom are living, and who figured prominently in the days of the Second Empire,—Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde.

The progress of American literature in forcing recognition in England is well illustrated by a recent paragraph in the London *Athenæum*. In referring to the year's work in literature, the *Athenæum* says it has hitherto been accustomed to make a general resume of American publications at the close of the year, in common with those of the smaller European States. In future, however, it proposes to notice American works as they appear, and give them the same prominence as English publications. The *Saturday Review* has adopted this practice for some time past, and notices the prominent American books as fast as they appear. So also does the *Spectator*. In this connection, the current number of the *Saturday Review* has a very appreciative review of Dr. Holmes' "Poet at the Breakfast Table," whose genial humor and quiet, optimistic philosophy meet with hearty recognition. The *Review* closes its critique with the following paragraph:

> We do not profess to be prophets, and we cannot therefore confirm or dispute the verdict of the imaginary reader in his concluding stanzas, who in the year 1972 finds a ragged copy of the Autocrat trio exposed on a bookstall. Few and fortunate are the writers who will be read a century after the appearance of their books by any except curious historians of literature. But it ought to be enough to satisfy an ordinary vanity if a man has given pleasure to a large circle of readers on both sides of the Atlantic for one generation; and Dr. Holmes may claim the praise of having accomplished that feat without fear of contradiction.

Lord Rosebery recently made a speech to the people of Edinburgh, in which he told them, on the authority of the census return, that there were forty-six families living together in single rooms without windows of any kind, and 15,000 families—a third of the entire population of the city—dwelling in single rooms with windows. He pointed to an increase of self-respect as the only true remedy, but intimated that greater liberality might materially help these outrageously poor people. Edinburgh presents the anomalous combination of being, at one and the same time, the most gorgeous and the most impoverished city in the world. The new city, which is elegantly built up and ornamented with some of the most elaborate of monuments, looks down upon a squalid community in old Edinburgh, at the foot of the hill, that is fairly reeking with filth. The fact that one-third of the population is so huddled together that whole families are forced to occupy single rooms, will afford a clue to the accumulation of filth and the exhibition of indecency that is met everywhere in the old town, and which contrasts so strangely with the bright cleanliness of the new city. Edinburgh's trouble is that there are no sites for building tenements of the cheaper kind.

It is stated that the report of Dr. Klein on the United States Consulates will lead to the introduction of a bill, consolidatinng the previous acts of Congress, and providing a general supervision about as follows: A Consular Superintendent, with a separate Bureau,—the Consular officers to be members of the Treasury Department, but still corresponding with the Secretary of State in their executive and judicial duties. The bill fixes the following yearly salaries: Two Consuls General at $7,500; ten Consuls General at $6,000; Consuls of the first class at $4,000; of the second class at $3,000; of the third class at $2,500, and of the fourth class at $2,000. The Consulate system is to include 144 officials. It further provides that a tax of one-half of a cent per ton of registered tonnage shall be collected upon American vessels entering each port, to be credited to a fund for the benefit of destitute American seamen. As the American Consulate system has long been in need of greater supervision, it is to be hoped that the details of the proposed bill will meet the demands for reform.

The custom of petition must be a great boon to the people of England. Ever since the time of the three tailors who announced themselves as "We, the People," all tradesmen have resorted to the consolation of visiting their grievances upon the Government. Mr. Gladstone has just been obliged to listen to, though he has not yet heeded, a most serious complaint from the greengrocers of England. As if the hardships of co-operation were not bad enough, their sacred privilege of waiting on dinner-parties in full-dress, in houses where the number of domestics falls short, has been invaded by the messengers in the public departments. The Government is called upon to redress this grievance, but the Ministers cannot see their way clear to a solution of the problem. If the people who give dinner-parties have the poor taste to prefer department messengers to green-grocers, the Government is at a loss to know how to correct it. However, the greengrocers have petitioned, and this circumstance alone will relieve their minds if it does not help their pockets.

The New York *World* states that a new story has just been issued by Messrs. Dodd & Mead entitled "Barriers Burned Away," the scene of which is laid in Chicago at the time of the fire, and adds that "it is not a great novel." We can readily understand the *World's* verdict when we recall the many remarkable works of fiction which were based upon the fire, and published in Cincinnati shortly after that notable event.

INDIANA.

Sketches of the Newly-Elected State Officers.

The New Revenue Law.

An Explanation of Its Provisions, and the Reasons for the Changes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1873.

During the present month, all of the Democratic State officials will surrender their offices to their Republican successors, while Governor Baker will be succeeded by Governor Hendricks, a Democrat. As the incoming officers are to run the Ship of State for the next two years, I will give the readers of THE TRIBUNE an idea of who they are.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

the Governor-elect, was born in Muskingum County, O., in September, 1819; was educated at South Hanover College; studied law, and completed his legal studies at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1843, after which he removed to this State, and settled at Shelbyville. He is a nephew of William Hendricks, who was Governor of this State from 1816 to 1822, and United States Senator from 1822 to 1825. In 1848, the subject of this sketch was chosen to the Legislature. In 1850, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention and was distinguished as one of the most active members of that body. In 1851 he was elected a member of Congress, where he remained until 1855. During his last session of Congress he supported the Administration of President Pierce in its Pro-Slavery policy, and was defeated for re-election, when he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which position he was continued by President Buchanan until 1859, when he resigned, and entered the race for Governor of this State. He was nominated by the Democrats on the 8th of January, 1860, and made a canvass of the State in company with his competitor, the Hon. Henry S. Lane. In this canvass he proved himself an able exponent of his party, and rallied his political friends to his support as no other Democrat in the State could have done; assuming the leadership of his party, which he has held to this day. He was defeated, with his party, and retired to the practice of his profession, which he did with success until his party, having been successful in the fall elections in 1862, and having carried the Legislature, elected him to the United States Senate. In 1868, he was again nominated for Governor, and made a joint canvass with Governor Conrad Baker, but was again defeated. In 1872, he was renominated for Governor for the third time, and, after the bitterest fight ever known in the State, was elected by a small majority, while his associates upon the State ticket were all defeated, except the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which office was not considered a political one.

Governor Hendricks is an able lawyer, and has been remarkably successful in his practice; but it is difficult to tell in what his strength lies. He never made a great argument in a case, nor a speech upon any question that excited a large degree of public attention. He never originated a measure of any public importance while a member of either House of Congress, and his name is connected with no great public event. He has stood by his party, attempting to lead it, but coming in after a line of policy had been determined upon, and going with the majority, notwithstanding he was utterly opposed to the war. What few public speeches he made during that period were singularly non-committal, merely contenting himself with the argument that the war was unconstitutional and wrong; that the South could not be conquered; that hostilities ought to cease. He was not a member of the Sons of Liberty, but defended the leaders of that organization, who were among his warmest personal and political friends, and finally, through his efforts, they were released from death, to which they had been sentenced by the Military Commission that tried them.

No man in the State is more admired by his political friends, or hated with greater intensity by his political opponents. Governor H. has acquired a handsome fortune by his profession and habits of economy. He has an accomplished wife, to whom he is indebted for much of his present popularity and success in life, but no children have ever blessed their union.

LEONIDAS SEXTON,

the Lieutenant Governor-elect, was born in Rush County, Ind., where he still resides. He is 45 years of age, and has long been regarded as one of the leading attorneys in Southeastern Indiana, and for some years he has been President of the First National Bank of Rushville. He served one term in the Indiana House of Representatives some years since, and in 1864 was District Elector in the Fourth Congressional District, in which year he made an able and effective canvass of his district, to the great satisfaction of his party. In 1868 he was a candidate before the Republican State Convention for Attorney General, and he was only defeated by a few votes. He is a gentleman of commanding presence, of good address, and an effective speaker. He will make a popular presiding officer of the Senate.

THE REV. WILLIAM N. CURRY,

the Secretary of State-elect, was born in Louisville, Ky., in February, 1824, and is the son of a steamboat-captain. His education was such as the common schools afforded thirty years ago. His school-days ended at the age of 12 years. At 15 he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and served five years at that business, during which time he read theology, and commenced to preach, as a Universalist, at the age of 21. He is distinguished in his church, and wherever known, for clear, logical, and forcible argument; is a skilful debater, and a bold and able defender of his tenets. He was educated a Jeffersonian Democrat, but joined the Republican party at the organization, and has taken an active part in every canvass since that time. He was appointed Chaplain of the Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers in 1863, and, while in the field, was nominated (in 1864) for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Indiana Congressional District, against the Hon. M. C. Kerr, and, after a heated canvass, reduced the Democratic majority of two years previous from 4,000 to 1,800. Mr. Curry edited the New Albany *Daily Commercial* very acceptably, for several months, and was justly regarded as one of the strongest political writers in the State. He was elected one of the Directors of the Southern Penitentiary in 1869. His commission will expire in a few weeks. Mr. Curry was nominated for Secretary of State by the Republicans in 1872, took a leading part in the State canvass, and contributed largely to the success of his party by his efforts on the stump. He was everywhere acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most popular public speakers engaged in the canvass.

JAMES A. WILDMAN,

Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1834. He worked on a farm until 18 years of age, picking up such an education as was possible from winter schools. In 1852 he spent a year at Hanover College, in his native county. He taught school a short time. After a short residence at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1856 he returned to this State, and located in Howard County, where he served as Deputy Treasurer and Auditor. He was twice elected Auditor of the County, serving from 1859 to 1867. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in the regular and special sessions of 1869-'70. In November, 1869, he was chosen Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. For two years he was associated with T. C. Phillips, Esq., in the editorial conduct of the Howard *Tribune*.

Mr. Wildman is no orator, but is a man of great energy and will, bringing to the discharge of the duties of Auditor an experience and capacity which will insure an honest and faithful administration.

MAJOR JOHN B. GLOVER,

Treasurer of State, was born in Orange County, in this State, and is 38 years of age. Before the War he was engaged in school-teaching in Washington County. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he raised a company for the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was afterward made Major of the regiment for gallant conduct in the field. At the close of the War he was twice elected Treasurer of Lawrence County, where he now resides, and has made an honest and faithful public officer.

COLONEL JAMES B. BLACK,

Reporter of the Supreme Court, was born in 1838. His parents removed to Harrison, Hamilton County, O., while he was an infant. When he was 8 years old, he removed to Wabash, Ind. His father being a Methodist preacher, he lived in various places until he was 16 years old, when he commenced teaching school, and at 18 he entered college at Greencastle, teaching country schools at intervals to pay his way. When the War broke out, he had just obtained a tutorship at the State University at Bloomington, yet he enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, but was transferred, with his company, to the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, and was promoted in rapid succession until he became Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. He served in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia. He came to this city in 1865, and read law with the Hon. A. G. Porter; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and was first elected Reporter of the Supreme Court in 1868, and is now serving his second term in that capacity. Colonel B. is a good lawyer, and has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his profession. He is a good speaker, and contributed his full share to the Republican canvass and the strength of the Republican ticket.

CHARLES SCHOLL,

Clerk of the Supreme Court, was born in Cologne, in 1832. He received a liberal education, both in his native city and in Munich, Bavaria. After the troubles in 1849, he immigrated to this country, and located in Washington County, Ind., where he spent some time in teaching. In 1860 he removed to Clark County, where he has since been engaged in merchandising. The fact that he ran largely ahead of his ticket proves his popularity. He is a gentleman of good business habits, is a plain, common-sense speaker, and will no doubt prove an efficient and capable officer.

JUDGE JAMES C. DENNY,

Attorney General, was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1829. He was raised on a farm, completing a common-school education by a course in the Vincennes University. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, but was soon afterwards elected Common Pleas and Circuit Judge. He was District Elector in 1864, and made a thorough canvass of his district. He is an able lawyer, a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, as well as a speaker of more than ordinary ability.

JUDGE A. L. OSBORNE,

recently appointed the fifth member of the Supreme Court, was born in Waterbury, Conn., in the year 1815. He remained upon a farm until he was 18 years old, when he removed to Western New York, where he remained until 1835. During that year he imigrated to Chicago, where he read law with the Hon. William Stuart. In 1836 he removed to Michigan City, but soon after changed his residence to Laporte, where he has resided since. In 1844 he was elected by the Whigs to the Indiana House of Representatives, and was afterwards re-elected. He also served for years in the State Senate. In 1855 he refused to become a candidate for Congress, although urged to do so by Mr. Colfax and others. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Laporte Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1863. In February, 1870, he was nominated by the Republican State Committee for Judge of the Supreme Court, but was defeated, with the remainder of the Republican State ticket.

Judge Osborne stands in the front rank of the legal profession in this State, and is acknowledged on all hands to be one of the ablest and most accomplished jurists in the West; a man of unimpeachable character, and whose private life has been such as to commend him for the high position to which he has been appointed. The Court is now composed of four Democrats and one Republican,—Judge Osborne being the only Republican on the Supreme Bench at this time.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW,

referred to in my last, makes a radical change in our entire system of appraisment of property and the collection of the revenue. So important are these changes that its provisions are a matter of interest to the public.

The laws providing for the election of Assessors, Appraisers of Real Estate, Auditors, and Treasurers, as well as those providing for County, District, and State Boards of Equalization, and defining their duties and powers, have been so often amended and changed that it was difficult to ascertain what the law really was, and the duties and powers of those under it. In the new act, the object aimed at is a more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation than was secured under the old law. Heretofore, capital stocks of Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Companies have almost entirely escaped taxation; and it is now estimated that this act, which requires a reappraisement of all property in the State, real and personal, at its cash value, during the months of April and May next, will increase the assessment-rolls over $100,000,000. The present appraisement of lands and lots is unequal, while that of railroad property is grossly so,—hundreds of miles of new roads not being assessed at all. Indeed, nearly 4,000 miles of railroad property in this State, valued at not less than $100,000,000, has been appraised and taxed at less than $10,000,000,—$3,000,000 below what the railroads were appraised and taxed in 1854, when there were only 1,317 miles of road within the State.

CORPORATIONS TO BE TAXED.

National Banks have heretofore been exempt from taxation for local and municipal purposes, while Insurance Companies and other moneyed corporations annually carried beyond the borders of the State millions of the people's money, lessening to the same extent the State's taxables, and without contributing a cent to her revenue.

The provision declaring that the shares of capital stock of any bank or banking institution organized under the laws of the State or United States, shall be assessed and taxed *for all purposes*, the same as other property in the same locality is taxed, elicited a spirited discussion in both branches of the Legislature, but was finally carried,—the members wisely determining to leave the question of its constitutionality to the Courts, instead of voting the measure down, as previous Legislatures had done.

The old Branch Bank of the State is exempted from all taxation by its charter, but it has no branches now doing business under its charter, other than closing its business, and that will soon be accomplished, as its charter expires by limitation in a few years. In short, this act deals with corporations precisely as with individuals.

The act also imposes heavy penalties upon the officers of corporations when it shall be proven that money has been contributed by them to secure the election or defeat of any candidate for any public office, or to influence legislation or official action of any kind,—forfeit its charter or other franchises, disfranchising its officers if residents of the State, and, if not residents, rendering them incapable of doing any official act within the jurisdiction of the State.

CHANGE IN THE TIME OF APPRAISEMENT.

The time of appraisement is changed from the 1st of January to the 1st of April. The argument in favor of this change is, that farmers have not, as a rule, disposed of their crops by January, and consequently are in debt at that date to their grocers, smiths, and merchants (not unfrequently having payments to make upon lands), and were compelled to list their property at its full value, without the privilege of deducting the debts incurred in producing it. Assessments can be made much cheaper during the month of April or May than during the shorter days in January, February, and March. The further expense of the April term of the Board of Equalization, involving an extra session of the Board of Commissioners therefor, will be avoided, and the assessments closed just in time for the regular June term, when both the real and personal property can be equalized by the same Board. Most of the States have changed the time of assessing until spring, and some of them have deferred it as late as May.

OFFICES DISPENSED WITH.

The offices of Township Assessor and County Appraiser are dispensed with, and their combined duties are devolved upon one County Assessor, who will assess both real and personal property, but who may, with the consent of the County Auditor, appoint assistants. The latter clause was inserted in the belief that the requirement of the Auditor's consent would secure more competent assistants, as he must prepare his duplicate from their reports, and is, therefore, most interested in having them well and promptly done.

STATISTICS.

This act also provides for valuable statistical information. The rapid growth and prosperity of the State invite many inquiries for statistical information, for the compiling and publication of which there has been no provision. The rapidly-growing agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State, the great mineral wealth just now beginning to be developed, demand that all proper information on these subjects be placed before the public. The arrangement of the schedule is such that the statistical information is taken in a separate column, upon the same blank with the assessments for purpose of taxation, and will, therefore, occasion little or no expense.

EQUALIZATION.

The April County Board for equalizing the assessments on personal property alone is dispensed with, and all the county equalizing is done at the regular June meeting of the County Commissioners, by a Board constituted of the Commissioners, Auditor, and Assessor. The District Boards are also dispensed with, and a State Board of Equalization is constituted of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, to whom is assigned also the duty of making the original assessments of the capital stock of corporations, and the Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Companies. The District Boards have been failures, and the State Board has been but little better; but it is confidently believed that the New Board will avoid the errors and illegalities that have marked, or rather disgraced, the action of the past Boards.

INSURANCE.

The question has been examined by the most experienced underwriters in the State, and a special act has been prepared that, it is believed, will meet public approval, and make those Companies doing business in this State bear a fair share of the public burden, and encourage home capital to seek investments of this character. This act will be considered early in the coming session, and it is believed that it will pass; and the duties of enforcing it will devolve upon the Auditor of State. It is estimated that the amount paid by our people for insurance annually amounts to $6,604,903, which, if taxed as in Pennsylvania, would produce a revenue of about $200,000. INDIANA.

ON HER TRAVELS.

A Springfield, Mass., Girl Dons Male Attire and Goes West--She is Detected and Brought to Grief in Chicago.

The Michigan Southern train, which arrived in Chicago on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, brought to Chicago a young person of equivocal gender, whose arrival was for herself singularly inauspicious. It appears that she was travelling through to Chicago in male attire. The conductor of the train had during the journey eyed the young creature with marked suspicion, which her nervousness failed to dispel. A woman some 35 years of age had travelled with her from Rochester, and left the train in her company at the depot in Chicago. The two proceeded to the Gault House, a small hotel in this city, and took rooms. Meantime the conductor of the train learned that a robbery had been committed on the cars, a man having been dispossessed of $25. Associating this circumstance with the apparently false pretences of the youthful traveller, he applied to Superintenent Washburn for the girl's arrest. Two policemen were detailed to work the case up, and succeeded in tracing the girl to the second-rate hotel at which she was staying, and arresting her. She and her companion from Rochester were taken to the Police Headquarters and interrogated as to their doings. They were both suspiciously reticent as to their going and coming. When the Superintendent suggested his suspicions of the younger woman's sex, she denied stoutly that she was anything other than she appeared. This asseveration was so energetically repeated that Mr. Washburn intimated that steps would be taken to establish her true sex. This settled the question. The girl owned to her sex, and gave her name. She further stated that she lived in Springfield, Mass., and had donned male attire for the purpose of travelling to Chicago without molestation. The Chief detained both women until something could be learned about them, the charge against the younger one being a violation of the city ordinances.

A reporter yesterday endeavored to interview her at headquarters, but failed to extract any information out of her. She declined to give her name in a manner whose emphasis somewhat qualified her statement that she had been well educated—a statement, by the way, which appeared to be of great importance. She is rather petite in figure, and abrupt in manner, with short hair and a not very unpleasant face. There is no romance about her, nor would she be especially interesting in the garments generally worn by her sex. A gentleman remarked that her disguise was very good, which she appeared to regard as a compliment. Nothing but her voice would have attracted notice, the peculiar fullness of figure generally noticeable in such cases being entirely absent. She could disguise her voice, she said, but it is probable that the alteration would not have improved it or prevented detection. "The hands were the hands of Esau, but the voice was the voice of Jacob."

The young woman states that she is well acquainted with many editors in Springfield, but from her manner to the representatives of the press she can scarcely appreciate her good fortune. Superintendent Washburn thinks she is a "smart factory operative," who is guiltless of the robbery, but anxious to secure notoriety, and reckless as to the means by which this grand object is to be attained. She resides with her parents in Springfield, hence her anxiety to conceal her name.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Darly, Esq., England, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. John J. Safely, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

General J. M. Tuttle, DesMoines, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. S. I. Anthony, Valparaiso, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. W. H. Calkins, of Laporte, Ind., was at the Briggs yesterday.

Mr. S. V. Harris, of the Osborn House, Rochester, is at the Sherman.

Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood, United States Army, is at the Tremont.

Colonel Thomas C. Hoyt, New York, is at the Tremont.

Hon. Edmund Rice, St. Paul, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, was at the Tremont.

Robert Grant, Esq., of England, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Captain B. Halliday and party, from California, are at the Tremont.

Major R. C. Parker, United States Army, was at the Briggs yesterday.

William Ludlow, of the United States Engineers, was at the Gardner yesterday.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: John. B. Croby, Ypsilanti, Mich.; George J. E. Mayed, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James H. Parkes, Pittsbugh, Pa.; W. N. Leader, Bradford Allen, St. Louis.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: John E. Simpson, Indianapolis; P. C. and W. B. Warick, Virginia; S. M. Miller, Burlington; H. R. Duvall, Baltimore; John L. Coffin, Davenport; G. W. Swaine, New York.

The following were the prominent arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: N. P. Pratt, Kankakee; Ed. S. Bean, Madison, Wis.; A. R. Buford and wife, Boston; J. Haas, Council Bluffs; John Wood, Jr., Quincy; Wallace Delefield, St. Louis.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Briggs on yesterday: Edward Hilgar, Waupun, Wis.; L. K. Jenne, Davenport; J. Murry, Toledo; J. Wood, Jr., Quincy; L. Farnsworth, Holly, N. Y.; Geo. H. Lason, La Salle; J. W. Parker, Atchison, Kan.; L. P. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. W. Wheeler, Austin, Texas; A. H. Cooly, Omaha.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. F. Witherall, New Orleans; H. M. Baidler, Philadelphia; D. M. Kelley, Wisconsin; J. S. Pearce, St. Louis; P. W. Hopkins, New York; W. K. Jennings, Pittsburgh; W. F. Mullin, Boston; H. C. Fuller, H. K. Wight, Springfield, Mass.; S. T. Holbrook, Sparta, Wis.; Edmund Rice and wife, St. Paul; B. Vroman, Kansas; T. C. Cornell, San Francisco; I. J. Orr, Pittsburgh.

General William Cogswell has been elected Mayor of Salem, Mass., by a close vote.

Colonel W. H. McCardle is to resume charge of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*.

Charles Pomeroy, ex-M. C., has been added to the editorial corps of the Fort Dodge *Messenger*.

A. A. Wheelock, Sheriff of Scott County, has purchased the Winchester (Ill.) *Times*.

General Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, has been made Superintendent of the Florida Railroad.

William Muirhead, of the New Brunswick Legislative Council, succeeds Peter Mitchell in the Senate.

Hiram R. Revels, ex-United States Senator, has been appointed Secretary of State of Mississippi, in place of the late James Lynch.

Pinchback has appointed P. Hickey Morgan to the Louisiana Supreme Bench. Morgan was late United States District Attorney.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Dayton, Ohio, is regaining his health, and will soon resume his seat in Congress.

Bingham, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, goes to Florida for his wife's health, and with an undefined hope to be elected Senator.

Colonel S. B. Beaumont has assumed the management of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS.

A Plot for a Novelist---The Forged Will.

Bankruptcy Matters---Items of Divorce Business.

All About Two Notes, Two Mortgages, and a Wealthy Capitalist.

Miscellaneous Legal Intelligence---The Attorney's Record.

A PLOT FOR A NOVELIST.

This is the worst muddle of the lot. John Bishop is said to have died on the 15th June, 1849, and his wife Susannah, daughter of Anton and Margaret Trapp, on the 18th of the same month, leaving funds in the hands of said Anton for their children, out of which Anton bought Lot 2, Block 13, in Illinois and Michigan Land Subdivision of the east fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 39, for $739, and built a house thereon, to which he and his wife and the little heirs removed. Anton had a son named John, who got into some sort of trouble with a woman, whereat the old folks, by some sort of second sight unexplained, found it necessary to make the lot safe by transferring it to a friend, one John C. Michel, to hold it for them till the trouble between John and the woman should blow over. Anton died intestate, on the 15th January, 1859, the whole of his descendants being his wife Margaret, his son John, and the infant heirs of the deceased Bishop, Margaret and Christina. Margaret died on the 27th February, 1859, blind, bed-ridden, and infirm, her heirs at law being said John and said two grandchildren, whose shares of the real estate would be, one-half to John, and one-quarter each to the grandchildren. On the 26th April, 1859, the County Court received a paper, presented by some one at present unknown, purporting to be the will of the deceased Margaret, and admitted it to probate, said will bequeathing $50 each to her grandchildren, the lot of land in question to Mary Trapp, wife of her son John, with all her personal goods and chattels, with the sole proviso that said Mary should maintain, clothe, and educate the grandchildren until they reached the age of 18 years. Caspar Graves was appointed executor by the terms of the will, and the document purported to have been executed in the presence of John C. Michel and another. In curious contrast to the terms of the will, are the relations said to have been subsisting at the time between the parties. Margaret disliked, and was prejudiced against, Mary, and opposed her marriage with her son; John is described as a drunkard; to have treated his mother with cruelty, and beaten her with his fists, and threatened to take her life, so that she stood in mortal dread of him. The heirs of the Bishops hold that John, Mary his wife, Caspar Graves, father of Mary, and one Charles H. Barnum, conspired together to procure this will from the dying Margaret by fraud and compulsion; and affirm that the will was written by Barnum and placed before the expiring woman to sign; that she never acknowledged it in any way in presence of the pretended witnesses, who signed at the request of Barnum; and, finally, that Barnum himself subscribed the name of the almost unconscious testator. Such being the facts, as they appear to the heirs of the Bishops, they have brought suit for the recovery of the property, resting their claim no less on the alleged fraud in the obtaining of the will, than on the fact that the property was merely held in trust for them, and that were it left to said Mary, it could only be in trust. But the worst is to come. The will being probated, and the Trapps entered into possession, they first starved the children, then sent them out to beg, and finally drove them into the streets, refusing even shelter. On the 12th of April, 1864, Mary offered Margaret, one of the young women, $80.52 in full of all her claims on the personal property of the deceased, and she signed what she understood to be a receipt, but which now appears to be a deed transferring all her right in the real estate to said Mary. John Trapp died prior to this transaction, and his widow married one Weinzler, and they have steadily refused to listen to any overtures towards the restoration of the property. Wherefore, the heirs obtained a decree in the Circuit Court establishing their claim to the land, and disallowing the will, and this they now pray the Court to restore.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Josephine and William Butcher were so ineffectually joined together that Judge Williams yesterday put them asunder with his little decree of divorce. Judge Gary did likewise for Mary Ann and Beverley Griffiths, another couple that had become disgusted with the holy bonds.

Susan Perrine yesterday filed a bill of divorce against Charles, her husband. Should it transpire that the case covers anything of a nature that ought to be made public, the reporters must not be charged with suppressing it, as the bill was whipped away, and a reference had to a Master before they saw it. It was not in the office five minutes.

Margaret Languer sues for divorce from her husband Charles, a saloon-keeper, of No. 70 East Harrison street. The petition prays for alimony, affirming that her husband is worth at least $3,000. Cruelty is the alleged cause of complaint.

THE SORROWS OF A WEALTHY CAPITALIST.

Here is a case in which a man appears in the character of a wealthy capitalist and honorable person, who is unable to raise $3,000, who negotiates a loan of $13,000 for another, as a go-between for the parties, and by certain representations receives a duplicate note of $10,000, which he converts to his own uses, and now pretends to have sold, although he never paid a farthing for it, and had no more claim to it than had Nebuchadnezzar; at least, such is the representation made, and one story is always good until the other is heard. James G. Blunt, of Leavenworth, Kansas, doing business in Chicago, on March 9, 1872, joined one M. H. Insley in a promissory note for $13,000, payable six months after date, to Parnell Munson, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, said note being in payment for certain goods and chattels, and secured on a chattel mortgage of that property. Before maturity, the note was sold to E. M. Haines. On the 10th of September last, Blunt, foreseeing that he could not make full payment, applied to one Haiman Lowy, claiming to be a capitalist and loan broker, to whom he had "been recommended as an honorable man," to negotiate a loan for him to pay off the note, and Lowy said he would purchase the note from Haines, and extend the date 60 days, or in some other way secure its extension for that term. A few days afterwards, Lowy told him he could not raise the money, but he had interviewed Haines, who promised to renew $10,000 of the indebtedness for 60 days, provided he would pay $3,000 cash, and interest and expenses to date, and give further security. After several delays, it was agreed that Lowy should advance the $3,000, and arrange the business with Haines; but again, later, Lowy told him he could not pay the money, but the extension could still be managed. Finally—to skip the uninteresting part—Lowy told him that he had arranged with Haines that Blunt was to give him (Lowy) his note for $10,000, due sixty days after date, and execute a trust deed of Block 8, in Wright & Webster's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 39, in the name of Thomas B. Bryan, to secure the same, which, after some demur as to the extraordinary nature of the proposal (giving a note of $13,000 secured by chattel mortgage, to one person, another note of $10,000, secured by trust deed, to another person, and paying $3,000 in money, all to secure a debt of $13,000), he finally consented, still feeling unbounded "confidence in the honor and integrity" of the wealthy capitalist. The notes were given, and it need scarcely be added that Mr. James G. Blunt is by far a wiser man to-day than before he made the acquaintance of Haiman Lowy. First, Blunt paid $3,900 for interest and expenses, and on account of the Munson note, and then he went to Haines and squared up for the balance like a man. Then, in confiding innocence, he wended his way to Haiman, to receive back the note and security he had given for a debt that no longer existed. Haiman simply said he had disposed of the note. And now Blunt, having paid principal and interest of the debt to the last cent, has the comfortable assurance hanging over him that an overdue note bearing his name, and secured by a valuable piece of land, is properly being hawked about the country. His petition to the Circuit Court has procured him an injunction restraining Haiman disposing of the note, if he has not already done so. If the note has left his hands, Blunt will have to go through a little law before he gets to the end of this business.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John J. McGrath alleges good causes for the bankruptcy of Charles R. Fross, of No. 266 and 268 South Halsted street, retailer of paints, oils, varnishes, and paper hangings, namely, that he is a creditor of said Fross on an unpaid note of $1,275.83; that said Fross, whilst in a state of insolvency, transferred his stock in gross, without even taking an inventory, or securing himself in any of the ordinary ways of trade, to C. W. Reed, and that said Fross has quitted the State with intent to defraud his creditors. Accompanying affidavits state that the stock so transferred was worth about $4,000; that it was removed to No. 50 Blue Island avenue; that it is now ostensibly held by said Reed and one Henry Gant, who claim that they paid for it with a lot, with a cottage erected thereon, being 61 feet on Park avenue, east of Leavitt street, upon which there is an incumbrance of seven or eight thousand dollars, and a cash payment of $500; that Reed and Gant were perfectly well aware at the time that the said Fross was insolvent, and that they are now selling off the stock as rapidly as possible. Wherefore petitioners pray that the said Reed & Gant be enjoined from further disposing of said stock, and to show cause why the injunction should not be perpetual. The Court issued the usual rule on the debtor to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt, and granted the prayer for injunction.

Southwick, Reed & Co., of Clyde, Wayne County, New York, petition for the adjudication of Nicholas T. Curth, druggist, corner of Wabash avenue and Harmon court. They claim, as creditors under two notes, of $248.85 and $250.42 respectively, for merchandise supplied in the ordinary course of trade. They affirm that Curth is hopelessly insolvent, and at the present time attempting to settle with his creditors on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar, giving notes with security for that amount. The Court issued the usual order to show cause.

Miner T. Ames & Co. petition for the adjudication of Abraham H. Covert and John D. Pahlman, doing business as Covert & Pahlman, West Side, distillers, being creditors on open account to the extent of $1,288.21, for coal supplied. The acts of bankruptcy alleged are the transfer, whilst in a state of insolvency, of Lot 16, Block 8, School Section Addition to Chicago, to Stevens and Barker, creditors, to secure them for an indebtedness of $2,655. The distillery is situated on the lot. They affirm a further act of bankruptcy in the transfer by said Pahlman of Lot 18, of Lots, 4 and 6, Block 1, in Clark's Addition to Chicago, to L. W. Halladay, Bureau County, Ill., with intent to hinder and delay the creditors of the estate. The Court issued the usual rule to show cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adelia C. Baldwin has commenced suit against Samuel Sharp in the Superior Court, for $5,000, the price of seizing, shaking, and pulling her, casting her on the ground, tearing her clothes, kicking, and choking her, and rendering her lame.

Charles Zircher petitions against all whom it may concern for re-establishment of title to the east 22 feet of Sub-Lot 7, of Lot 4, Block 8, in Rockwell's Subdivision.

Confession of judgment was entered, on a note of $5,000 given by John and Mathias Cyhlav, yesterday, in the Superior Court.

In Toomey v. The United States Brick Company, for several days past on trial before Judge Tree, a verdict was returned for the defendant.

Judge Rogers will call from 30 to 40 inclusive on Monday. It is not settled whether Judge Tree will try 49, or take up 59, Gerhardt v. Lamparter et al. Judge Porter will call 59 to 70. Judge Blodgett continues the hearing of the Leo Canman case. Judge Hopkins will continue the call of the calendar; Upton v. Peck on trial.

The jury in Noyes v. The Craftsman's Life Insurance Company have found for the plaintiff $572.16. The amount claimed was for services as agent.

In the Criminal Court, the case of McLavin, the saloon-keeper at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, was yesterday tried for giving liquor to F. C. Holmes, of the firm of Lull & Holmes, alleged to be a drunkard. He had been warned by the family physician and Colonel Foss not to do so. Andrew Heim was charged with a like offence. Both were remanded. The balance of the whiskey cases will be tried on the 28th.

The "LaClede House Mystery" will be a heading in this column one of these fine days if somebody is not careful. On Thursday, Emily C. Johnstone brought suit in replevin in the Superior Court against Adelia S. Ferris. Doubtless the Sheriff punctually served the writ, for yesterday morning the fair Adelia S. F. entered replevin suit in the Circuit Court against Emily C. J. and Timothy M. Bradley, Sheriff, who is in possession. As the Sheriff of Cook County is the Sheriff who executes the writs of both Superior and Circuit Courts, Bradley has by this time had the felicity of serving himself. The idea of Bradley, in possession of the household goods of Madame Johnstone, pouncing upon himself with a writ commanding himself and Miss Johnstone to yield to the victorious Madame Ferris, on whom Bradley is again the agent, is quite a good joke.

Nellie Port, the unmarried partner of Silas W. Port, who claimed widow's rights to the property of the latter, as reported fully in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the trial in the County Court, yesterday appealed to the Circuit Court. Her claim is disputed by the family of the deceased. The cause was taken before Judge Williams, and the hearing set for the 23d instant.

The injunction suit in connection with the building at the southeast corner of Franklin and South Water street, instituted by Barker v. Pike et al., was yesterday continued till the 18th instant, counsel for complainant being a member of the Legislature, and absent on his duties.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES COURT—A. G. Stone and J. S. Davis v. Rodney M. Whipple; assumpsit, $4,000. Horace B. Gardner v. Seth Terry and Moses B. Bliss; assumpsit, $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT—5,521—James McMahon v. Francis Hutchinson; appeal from Justice Walsh. 5,522—Joseph Frealisch v. A. Evenson; assumpsit, $400. 5,523—In the estate of Silas W. Port; order discharging citation on administrator to show cause why a widow's award should not be made in favor of Nellie Port, alleged widow; appeal by alleged widow from the County Court. 5,524—Yager, Noonan & Co. v. Michael Burke; assumpsit, $700. 5,525—Timony & Lewis; appeal from Justice Scully. 5,526—Graves & Lrwrence v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $4,000. 5,527—James B. Sullivan v. Barbara A. Harless et al; petition for partition of the south half of Lot 12, Block 114, in School Section Addition. 5,528—Margaret Daemicke et al. v. Mary Weinzel et al.; restored case. 5,529—Adelia S. Ferris v. Emily C. Johnstone; replevin. 5,530—Gertrude E. Winchell v. S. A. Briggs; assumpsit, $600. 5,531—Thomas A. Hill v. Thomas O. Osborn; assumpsit, $300. 5,532—James G. Blunt v. Herman Lowy, E. M. Haines, and Thomas B. Bryan; injunction restraining disposing of a note given by plaintiff for $10,000. 5,533—Bushnell v. Swiney; appeal. 5,534—Gustavsen v. Heeney & Co.; same; 5,535—E. Chamberlin v. E. W. Strong and George Green; assumpsit, $300. 5,536—Samuel A. Lohnar and John A. King v. John C. Eldridge; affidavit to garnishee J. W. Seaton for a judgment in assumpsit of $354.68. 5,537—William H. Ovington v. Asa Farnham; assumpsit, $300.

SUPERIOR COURT.—41,924—Adelia C. Baldwin v. Samuel Sharp; trespass, $5,000. 41,925—Charles Zircher v. James Gallagher, Watson Carr, James D. Carr, John S. Lents, Robert D. McFarlan, Edward Jacobs, Daniel R. Brandt, and all whom it may concern; petition to establish title to the east 22 feet of Sub-Lot No. 7, Lot 4, Block 8, in Rockwell's Addition. 41,926—Suppressed. 41,927—Waclav Kabes v. John and Mathias Cyhlav; confession of judgment on a note of $500. 41,928—Margaret v. Charles Langner; divorce and alimony. 41,929—Solomon Weil and Isaac Weil for use of Solomon Weil v. A. Pollock; assumpsit, $1,500. 41,930—Joel Solomon v. Hy. Newburger; appeal. 41,931—Johanna, administratrix of the estate of Richard Corrigan, deceased, v. Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago; assumpsit, $3,000. 41,932—William O'Connor v. Jacob and Rudolf Woltho; assumpsit, $500.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Florida Legislature has been organized, in both branches, by a combination of Democratic and Republican votes hostile to the "Ring dynasty," and it is pretty evident that the same votes will elect a United States Senator, on the 21st, *vice* Osborn. The names most mentioned are Chief Justice E. M. Randall, brother of the late Postmaster General; Harrison Reed, the late Governor; John Tyler, son of the ex-President; Horatio Jenkins, Jr., General Sanford, and F. A. Dockray. The colored members have determined to support Josiah T. Walls, their present Representative in Congress.

—It would appear that Morton's Committee, at Washington, is making haste to investigate how the Kansas Legislature, two years ago, came to elect Senator Caldwell, because Pomeroy's election is at this moment on the tapis, and "Old Pom." wants certain men, to the number of a hundred, summoned away from Kansas.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says the Hon. William Whiting looms up as a candidate for the United States Senate.

—The Johnson men hold the balance of power in the Tennessee Legislature, and, by the aid of Republican votes, have furnished the presiding officers, viz.: Captain Albert T. Lacey, of Memphis, Speaker of the Senate, and W. S. McGaughey, of Greenville, Speaker of the House. Captain Lacey is a well-known steamboatman, and has served in the Missouri Legislature. In Tennessee the Speaker of the Senate is *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor.

—The Pinchback Legislature, at New Orleans, has this week so far disregarded Judge Durell's order as to give seats to a number of gentlemen whom Durell declared were not elected. But, then, they are Republicans, and the seats they fill would else have been vacant.

—The Alabama Legislature re-convenes on the 13th, and the Republicans will find the Court House closed against them by orders from Washington. Before the recess, Dec. 21, the Democrats had organized the Senate, and the Republicans the House, under the Washington plan; but, at the date of adjournment, the House had refused to recognize the Senate as organized. This, if persisted in, may delay the election of United States Senator.

—The Leavenworth *Times* says: "The Pomeroy-Ross-Pottawatomie letter has been going the rounds of the Kansas press for more than a year. When it appeared in Dana's paper, everybody knew then it was a libel."

—The Milwaukee *News* wants to know if it was the Teton Sioux money "which was placed in the hands of Senator John A. Logan's familiars, just about the time when, from the position of a petulant opponent, he suddenly became a gushing supporter of Grant's Administration."

—The Democratic names used for Governor, in Connecticut, are: Edward W. Seymour, of Litchfield; Charles M. Pond, of Hartford; Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport; William W. Eaton, of Hartford. Ex-Governor English will run for Congress in the New Haven District.

—In the Arkansas Legislature the opposition are permitted to have 33 against 71 Republicans; and now the opposition members are commanding a high price for Senatorial votes, the contest being between Bowen and Dorsey. When either of these shall have "bust," McDonald has money enough to buy in. The Senatorship will cost whoever gets it $100,000 at the very least.

—It was all well enough, in times like 1841, for Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, to promulgate this old-fogy doctrine:

> The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.
>
> He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service, that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessments on salaries, or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as a cause for removal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Money was easier. After loaning as high as 1-16 per day it fell to 5@7 per cent, with liberal transactions at 6.

Sterling steady at 109¼@109½.

Gold was alternately weak and strong, with 112⅜@112⅝ as the extremes, closing at 112½@112⅝. Loans, 5@7 per cent. Clearings, $47,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $424,000. Probable export to-morrow, $1,250,000.

Governments ⅛@¼ lower, closing steady.

State bonds quiet and steady.

Stocks were irregular, closing strong. New York Central was active, and advanced from 101⅛ to 104. Pacific Mail rose from 70⅜ to 72, but finally reacted to 71½. Washington telegrams say that the subsidy of one million per annum for the Company's China service has been agreed to by the House Appropriation Committee, to take effect July 1.

Western Union rose from 81¼ to 82, closing at 81¾; Union Pacific declined from 37¼ to 35½, but recovered to 36¼; Erie fell from 61⅝ to 60⅛; Ohio & Mississippi from 47 to 46¼, and Lake Shore from 96⅜ to 95⅛, closing at 92 ex-dividend. The rest of the list fell off ¼ to ⅜ per cent, but in most cases a portion of the decline was recovered. The advance in New York Central to 104 was late in the afternoon, and the ease in money gave great strength to the whole market at the close.

Sterling, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	114⅜
5-20s of '62	113⅜	Coupons, '68	114⅜
Coupons, '64	113¾	New 5s	112
Coupons, '65	114⅞	10-40s	110⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅜	Currency 6s	112⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80⅜	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessees, new		North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	53⅜
W. U. Tel	81⅜	St. Paul pfd	77
Quicksilver	45	Wabash	73⅜
Adams Express	95	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	91
American Express	69⅜	Terre Haute	10
United States Ex	79⅝	Terre Haute pfd	30
Pacific Mail	71½	Chicago & Alton	113
New York Central	103⅞	C. & A. pfd	114
Erie	60⅞	O. & M.	46½
Erie pfd	75	C., C. & C.	93
Harlem	114⅜	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore, ex. div.	92
Michigan Central	104	Indiana Central	38⅝
Pittsburgh	89	Illinois Central	121
Northwestern	80½	Union Pacific stocks	36½
Northwestern pfd	87½	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Rock Island	109⅝	Central Pacific bonds	99⅝
N. J. Central	100	Del., Lack. & W.	94⅜
H. & St. Joe	..	B. H. & Erie	8

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11 a. m.—Flour 30s. Wheat—winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—White, 12s 6d@12s 7d; Club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 10—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; account, 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 93⅜; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¼; Erie, 49⅜.

The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in open market is 3-16 lower than the bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent lower than the bank rate.

Tallow, 44s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—5-20s of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Rentes, 53f 82c.

The amount of specie in the Bank of France has decreased during the week 1,533,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 6d@12s 7d; club, 13s 3d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d.

Lard, 37s 9d. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 35s.

Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 55,000 qrs, of which amount 45,000 qrs are American. Receipts of corn for the past 3 days, 8,000 qrs, all American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, quiet and firm.

The Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—BEEVES—The market opened firm yesterday, with a small supply, and holders accordingly demanded at from ¼ to ½c over last week's rates. The attendance of buyers was good, and a good demand existed for the best grades of cattle, and although buyers were at first disposed to hold back until to-morrow before purchasing, in the hope of a reduction, they at last gave way, and took what they wanted at sellers' prices. A very fair amount of business was done to-day, although at no time was there much activity manifested, and the market closed firm at from ¼ to ½c per lb advance. The quality of the offerings was good, and, although choice herds were not plentiful, there was a good supply of fleshy cattle, such as the trade need. Henry Livingston realized 7½c per pound for 9 Indiana steers averaging 1,400 lbs, and S. Rosenthal sold readily 64 Illinois steers, the best yet offered, at 7½c per lb.

MILCH COWS—Are in limited supply, with an active demand for the Southern market. Prices have advanced $5.00 per head, and the offerings were readily taken at the advance. We quote the ruling prices at from $45 to $65, for good milkers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—A pretty active demand having sprung up for Eastern and New York consumption, the market presents a firmer appearance. The local trade has almost entirely fallen off, but those now in the pens, about 2,400, are all sold for the Eastern market. Fine wool sheep are quoted at from 6¼ to 7½c; coarse wool, 7@8c per lb.

HOGS—Receipts of through stock 209 car loads, being 1,400 head more than last week. Nothing doing here.

HORSES—Eight car loads were received and sent forward. No market here.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 578 head, making the total for the week, thus far, 4,063 head, or 239 cars, against 296 cars the same time last week. Nearly all were late arrivals, and not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. The yards are cleared of stock, and it is thought the light receipts this week and the extreme cold weather will improve the market next week. The only sales were 38 Indiana stockers, averaging 999 lbs, at $4.25; 17 Indiana, mixed, av 1,159 lbs, at $4.60; 19 Illinois steers, av 1,130 lbs, at $5.62½; 22 Ohio steers, av 975 lbs, at $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 1,000 making the total for the week thus far 13,600 against 7,400 same time last week. Market firm. Canada sheep and lambs $5.50@7.00; Western sheep $5.00@5.65 according to weight and quality. Sales: 188 Ohio sheep, 83 lbs, at $5.50; 76 Canada sheep and lambs, 127 lbs, at $6.87½; 188 Michigan sheep, 78 lbs, at $5.12½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 5,500, making the total for the week thus far 29,400 against 19,900 the same time last week. Market moderately active to-day at $4.50 for desirable light weight hogs; $4.25@4.40 for heavy hogs. Sales this morning 2,000 Ohio hogs 180 to 260 lbs at $4.25@4.50

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Only 11 cars have arrived to-day, making 5,960 for the week, against 5,700 the previous week. There is increased firmness, a light run being anticipated on Monday. Two cars little 1,012 lbs Illinois steers sold at 12c, 56 lbs per cwt; 5 cars 7¼ cwt at 12¼@12½c; 5 cars Texans, 6 cwt, at 10c, 55 lbs per cwt.

SHEEP—To-day 15 cars, making 18,200 since Saturday, against 17,300 same time last week. Market strong at rather stiff prices. A car extra 143 lbs Canada going at 8½c, with 2 cars 118 lbs at 8c; 1 car 78 lbs Illinois at 5¾c; 1 car 83 lbs Ohio at 6½c; 1 car 82 lbs, fat, at 7¼c.

HOGS—To-day 55 cars, completing 32,400 since Saturday, against 26,800 the same time last week. Market firm at 5¼@7c for city, and 5½@6c for Western, dressed. Live are worth 4¾@5c, a car of 280 lbs selling at 4¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There was a moderate demand for assorted merchandise by resident buyers of far Western, California, and Texas firms. The market continues very strong on cottons and woollens. Masonville, "Fruit of the Loom," and Hill bleached shirtings have have been advanced ½c by the agents. A leading jobbing house offers full lines of Ancona fancy prints at 10½ cents and Berkshire prints at 10 cents as a "drive." Spring cassimeres and suitings were in better request. Foreign goods very dull.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Market fair; arrivals light; best, 6½@7c; stockers, 3½@4c.

SHEEP—Market firm; arrivals fair; best, 5½@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market lively; Philadelphia, $4.40@4.60; Yorkers, 4½@4¾c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—Crude petroleum dull and lower at $2.35 at Parker's landing. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Market quiet and steady; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.50; extra Ohio, $9.20@9.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4.75@6.50. Corn meal more active; Western, $3.35@3.50. Wheat opened heavy and lower, but closed steadier, with more disposition to buy; receipts, 24,000 bu; ordinary No. 3 spring, $1.52; do No. 2, $1.58; rejected, $1.45@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.64. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in good export demand; receipts, 22,000 bu; old Western mixed, 66@66½c; choice do in store, 64@64½c; new mixed, 66@67c; yellow, 67@68c. Oats higher and scarce; receipts 28,000 bu; new Western mixed, 48@50½c; black do, 46@48½c; white, 51@53c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 37@37½c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Firm at 42@55c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar inactive and nominal. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 66@70c. Rice quiet, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½@10¾c; refined, 27@27½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75@14.00; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders, for March, 5c; clear ribs, 7½c. Middles very firm; long ribs, 7c; long and short clear, for March, 7c; long clear, for February, 7c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 7¾@8½c; kettle, 8 3-16@8½c.

BUTTER—Active and firmer; Western, 11@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@14½c.

WHISKEY—Higher at 95@96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn in good demand; mixed Western, 62½c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 50c. Rye quiet and firm at 95c@$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $13.00@13.50. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4¾@4½c; rib sides, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c. Bacon in better demand; old shoulders, 5¼c; new do, 5½@6c; rib sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c; new hams, 11½@15c. Lard firm.

BUTTER—Lower; choice Western roll, 26c; good, 22@24c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Market firm. Wheat—Sales, 2,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.52. Corn—Sales car lots at 52c, and high mixed Toledo at 53c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $6.50; XXX, $7.25@9.00; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn active and firmer at 63@65c. Oats quiet at 47@48c.

BRAN—$1.30@1.35.

HAY—Quiet and easier; prime, $38.00@39.00; choice, $40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 13½@13¾c. Dry salt meats firm at 5c, 7½c, 7½c. Bacon firmer at 5¾c, 5¾c, 9½c, 10½c. Hams, 16½@17½c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce, 8½c; keg, 9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Inferior, 5@6½c; common, 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8¾c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses firm; fair to choice, 53@60c. Coffee, 16½@19½c.

WHISKEY—No Western here; Louisiana, 93c.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 1,133 bales; exports coastwise, 1,420 bales; stock, 17,400 bales. Six weeks sales 25,000 bales; receipts, net, 49,016 bales; gross, 55,777 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 34,086 bales; continent, 7,072 bales; coastwise, 8,323 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $2.00; amber, $2.05 white, $2.07. Rye steady at 93@94c. Corn steady; yellow, 65c; new, 62c. Oats in moderate demand; old white, 55c; new, 52c; mixed, 46@50c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined, 25@27c.

WHISKEY—96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1.28½; No. 2 at $1.21½. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 at 25½c. Corn steady; No. 2 at 33½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 at 67c. Barley firm at 72½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls. Wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat almost lifeless; extra at $1.89; seller 10 days No. 1 at $1.78; amber at $1.62. Corn steady; yellow at 41c. Oats at 33½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.83@1.85; extra white Michigan, $1.85; No. 2 do, $1.57; amber Michigan, $1.67; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.63. Corn steady; high mixed, 38c spot; 43½c seller May; low mixed, 37½c; yellow, 38½c; white, 39½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.65@4.75.

CLOVER SEED—Active.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls, wheat, 400 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm, only sample lots selling. Corn firm at 31c on east track; 37@38c in store here. Oats scarce and firm, and higher; 27½@28c in store. Barley quiet; fancy Wisconsin, $1.10. Rye steady; No. 2, 73@74c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and higher; $12.00 spot; $12.25 seller February. Bulk meats active and strong, some sales higher; loose clear rib, 5⅞c spot; do at Quincy, 6c, buyer February; clear sides, spot, 6c; packed lots ⅛@¼c higher. Bacon more active; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c spot. Lard in good demand; steam, 7c; kettle, 7½c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.40@4.00, mostly $3.70@3.80. Receipts, 10,695.

CATTLE—More active; medium to prime, 3½@5½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat firm; other grains steady; prices unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm and tending upward. Pork firm $12.50@12.75. Lard firm and higher; steam, 7 3-16@7¼c; kettle, 7⅝@7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c, all 20 to 25 days in salt. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4½@5c; sides unchanged. Green meats firm and higher; shoulders, 3¾c; hold at 3½c; clear rib, 5½@5½c. Hams, 8½@9½c.

HOGS—Active; $4.00@4.20; most sales at $4.15. Receipts, 12,400.

WHISKEY—Firm; 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat nominally lower; No. 1 offered at $1.72; No. 2 at $1.68, without buyers. Corn steady; mixed, 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Refined unsettled and weak, at 21@21½c for standard car lots, cash.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand; mess pork, $12.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c, all loose, and 15 to 20 days in salt. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5c; plain hams, 12½c; sugar-cured, 13c; do canvassed, 13½c. Lard, 7½@9½c.

HOGS—Steady; range, $3.85@4.10, packers paying only $3.90@4.00. Receipts, 3,000.

WHISKEY—89@90.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.70. Corn dull at 60c. Barley firm and unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted.

$1,200.

We will pay salesmen in all parts of the country $100 per month and travelling expenses to sell teas, coffees, spices, cigars, &c., for us. For full particulars address immediately WM. T. MASON & Co., 152 Fulton-st., New York.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

The general trade of the city is dull, the movement of products from here eastward continues seriously diminished by the deficiency of transportation facilities, and the money market continues tight; the latter being, to a great extent, the effect of the circumstances first mentioned. It is possible that by this time next winter the Canada Southern and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads will be completed to this city, so that a similar blockade to the present may not be experienced then, but there is no question but it has a very unfavorable effect on business and finances now.

In the open market good two-name paper sells at 1½ per cent per month.

New York exchange is very scarce; the amount of bills made against shipments of produce, hogs, and cattle to the East is very small, while the demands for exchange continue so large that banks that have always got a supply of exchange from their own customers and have never shipped currency to New York before, are shipping it now to make exchange.

This morning, Jan. 10, the First National Bank of Sterling, Ill., obtained an injunction restraining C. H. Murison, Collecter of that town, from proceeding to collect the taxes assessed upon its stock, claiming that National Bank stock is exempt from taxation by States.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable on the 1st proximo. The transfer books of the Company will close on the 16th instant, and reopen on the 5th of February.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

It seems probable that the proposal made in the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency to repeal the $25,000,000 redistribution act, and authorize instead of it an increase of $25,000,000 in National Bank circulation to be distributed among banks in the West will become a law. Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, is in favor of it, and it is believed a majority of the Committee agree with him.

INTEREST ON BANK RESERVES.

The National Bank party in Congress are indefatigable in their endeavors to get something equivalent to a reissue of the 3 per cent certificates. They have seized hold of the popularity of the plan of making bonds convertible into greenbacks, and *vice versa*, at the pleasure of the holder, and tacked on to it the provision that these bonds shall be available for bank reserves. The plan being agitated in Washington as stated by the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* is, to make a bond bearing a low rate of interest, and issue it in exchange for greenbacks whenever wanted, the bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks upon request. About one-fourth of the Congressmen claim this as a plan of their origin. The origin makes little difference, but it was undoubtedly first proposed by Mr. Lynch, of Maine. The plea upon which it is urged is that such a bond would assist very materially in moving the crops, but the meat of the thing, and the real and only point for which it is urged, is to give the banks an interest bearing reserve to take the place of the redeemed 3 per cent certificates, over forty millions of which have been withdrawn within two years. The average reserves held by all the banks in the United States during the year 1872, as shown by the Comptroller of the Currency, was 27 per cent of capital and deposits, or $218,644,870. The interest on these proposed new bonds is 3.65 per cent, and as the banks would probably hold nearly the whole amount of their reserve in these bonds, the scheme would cost the Government something over $7,000,000 per annum.

ABOLITION OF USURY LAWS.

Governor Dix, of New York, in his message just published, recommends the entire abolition of the Usury laws. He claims that in a rude condition of society, when the laboring classes were more dependent on capitalists, the excuses for Usury laws were plausible, but that in the present advanced state of civilization they cannot be defended on logical grounds, and that at the present day, when the eagerness to lend is quite as prevalent as the desire to borrow, and when labor has become independent and powerful, it needs no protection, direct or indirect, against capital in competing with the profits of production; that by establishing an arbitrary and fixed standard of value for money, when such value will, in spite of all legal limitations, conform to the fluctuations of commerce, that borrowers are made to suffer through the necessity of paying unscrupulous lenders a premium for violating the law.

He concludes his recommendation to the Legislature by saying: "Should you not be prepared to follow the example of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and other States, by an absolute repeal of the usury laws, I can conceive no possible objection to their modification so far as to leave the rate of interest to be fixed by agreement of the parties on commercial paper, and on loans secured by the mortgage or hypothecation of personal property."

MINNESOTA AS A REPUDIATING STATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 4th instant, I find, in your financial column, an apology for the State of Minnesota in the repudiation of her State railroad debt, which, I think, places the State in a more favorable light than she deserves. In answer to comments of the London *Times* upon the act of repudiation by the people of Minnesota at the polls, you say: "While we have no disposition to apologize for repudiators in any part of the country, it is no more than just to the people of Minnesota to say that, though the $2,000,000 Minnesota railroad bonds referred to by the London *Times* were duly authorized by the Legislature of the State, and issued in due form by the Executive authorities, the State never received the stipulated compensation or consideration for these bonds; and that, as soon as it was found that the people of the State were to be practically defrauded, notice was given by the next Legislature that the contract had not been complied with, and that the bonds would not be paid. This notice was duly given before the bonds had passed out of the hands of first holders," etc. Being one of the unfortunate holders of these Minnesota State railroad bonds, I know that this statement is not substantially true. I negotiated for some of these bonds, in less than one year from their issue, with parties who took them for work done on one of the railroads, at their face value, almost immediately after their issue, and before the Legislature refused to provide for the payment of interest and gave notice of the intention to repudiate the bonds. There is another view of this act of repudiation by a great State of the Union, which looks not altogether just and honorable. The amended Constitution, which pledged the faith and credit of the State for the payment of the interest on, and the redemption of the principal of, these bonds, also provided for a lien upon the net profits of the roads, upon the lands granted by the Government, amounting to 500,000 acres, and upon an amount of first-mortgage bonds of the roads equal to the sum of the railroad bonds issued; so that the State, it would seem, is fully secured, and yet refuses to pay interest or give the lands to the innocent holders of her indebtedness. If repudiation under these circumstances merits the approval of honest men and communities, we see no reason why any State, much less individuals, should be at all particular in the discharge of their just debts. ILLINOIS.

When we printed, some days ago, the article from the London *Times* above referred to, and made some comments thereon, it was with no expectation of settling a question to which we believe there will be no settlement without one of the most protracted and bitter legal contests ever known on any such question. Our object in making any reply at all to the London *Times* was to correct, in some measure, an entirely one-sided view of the case, a view which was palpably that of one of the contesting parties. Our correspondent "Illinois" doubtless believes he understands the whole case. In answer to the main point in his argument given above, we have only to say that the "lien upon the net profits of the roads," of which he speaks, had reference only to the old projected railroads in Minnesota, which never were built, and, therefore, never had any profits. The companies went into bankruptcy before they had ever built a mile of road, and the bonds were repudiated by the State when it was found that the construction work which these bankrupt companies claimed to have done on the projected lines of railroad was found to be a sham, a mere pretence. The State of Minnesota claims that the bad faith and subsequent bankruptcy of these corporations invalidated all their rights to any bounty from the State, in the shape of either bonds or grants of land.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81, ex. int.	116	116⅛
5-20s of '62	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '64	114	114⅜
5-20s of '65	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113⅜	113⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	115
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	115
10-40s	110⅜	110⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. Currency 6s	112⅜	112⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99¼ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99¼ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s 93@95	....	....
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110⅛
Gold Exchange	....	112⅝
Gold and Gold Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
Land Warrants		
160's Not War 1812	172	187
120's Not War 1812	130	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sedgwick st, bet Centre and Wisconsin sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Six lots in Block 4, and 14 lots in Block 5, all in Walker's Addition, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

The premises No. 180 Ashland av, dated May 27, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Prairie av, s of and near Twenty-fourth st, e f, lot 23, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $16,500.

Butterfield st, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 25x97 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 1 to 6, in Block 4, of Sutton's Addition, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $12,750.

Coolidge st, between Ashland av and Laflin sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration $900.

Wabash av, 20½ ft n of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 26x115½ ft, with building, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $9,000.

South Throop st, near n w cor of Lumber st, e f, Lot 143, dated Dec. 27, 1872; consideration, $12,250.

Thompson st, 63 ft e of Seymour st, s f, 63x48 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Aldine st, e of Evanston road, n f, 151x166 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1872; consideration, $4,620.

Lots 58 and 59, in resubdivision of Block 2, in Hambleton et al. Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 20, 40, 14, dated May 1, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 3 and 12, in Block 7 of Hundley's Lots 3 to 21, in Pine Grove, dated Nov. 30, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Block 2, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $400.

S ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 13, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $52,000.

Lot 43, in Hulburd's Block 4 in Clough and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with buildings, dated Nov. 13, 1872; consideration, $2,300.

Lots 27 and 28, in same, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, in Block 2, of Clarkson's Subdivision in n w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 25, 1872; consideration, $330.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,326	5,900	4,538	5,041
Wheat, bu	30,290	17,222	3,953	385
Corn, bu	55,875	151,880	2,269	28,728
Oats, bu	17,090	28,640	24,281	13,847
Rye, bu	3,850	3,240	1,080	3,312
Barley, bu	12,800	12,210	5,861	4,874
Grass Seed, lbs	57,560	27,080	24,030	11,110
Flax Seed, lbs	28,020	5,000		
Broom Corn, lbs	10,000	52,140	13,000	34,646
Cured Meats, lbs	228,680	65,170	1708,466	1615,740
Beef, brls		73	130	50
Pork, brls	231	487	415	761
Lard, lbs	126,119	468,070	709,020	209,299
Tallow, lbs	15,419	45,360		34,500
Butter, lbs	82,131	53,762	10,000	10,590
Dressed Hogs, No.	2,001	6,165	1,781	1,016
Live Hogs, No.	22,594	17,105	1,936	4,400
Cattle, No.	1,519	2,945	535	1,006
Sheep, No.	1,411	2,566	707	745
Hides, lbs	70,756	213,180	189,455	99,300
Highwines, brls	6	427	250	150
Wool, lbs	52,136	1,267	22,000	3,061
Potatoes, bu	2,406	1,550		
Lumber, m ft	130	340	145	348
Shingles, m		560	176	79
Lath, m	80			12
Salt, brls	225	60	518	1,376

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption: 5,603 bu wheat; 5,840 bu corn; 4,251 bu oats; 1,532 bu rye; 4,779 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 101 cars wheat; 117 cars corn; 13 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 16 cars barley. Total, 253 cars, or 97,000 bu.

In regard to the proposition, noted in our issue of this morning, that the Board of Trade of this city shall assume the prosecution of just claims of its members against railroad carriers, it has been objected that some of these carriers are members of the Board, and that the money of those members cannot be fairly used in fighting them. The objection is valid, and suggests that the only way in which the shippers of produce from this city can secure the end sought, is for them to organize among themselves an association which shall furnish legal counsel to any of its members, in cases where the complaint is approved by the association.

The leading produce markets were again firm to-day, and many of them higher, principally as a consequence of light receipts owing to severe weather in the country. The volume of trading averaged about the same as yesterday,—rather small. There is little room for any trading in produce, except in a speculative way, as the blockade in railroad freights, both East and West, though not total, is yet serious. The intense cold renders it dangerous to run at ordinary speed, even where there is no obstruction of snow on the lines of railroad, while the weather equally hinders the farmer from getting his produce to his home market at the country stations. Very slight improvement was visible in the demand for groceries, the inquiry, as for some time past, being mainly confined to small orders to supply immediate wants. Stocks in the hands of interior merchants are reduced to an unusually low point, and knowing that there must soon spring up an active demand a good feeling prevails among jobbers, and the general market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. Sugars and soaps are rather easy, but, aside from these two articles, there does not seem to be a disposition to concede. Dry goods were slightly more active, with no appreciable change in values. The firmness so long a feature of the market for staple cottons, has in no way abated, and with a revival of trade prices will, no doubt, advance. Stocks are in good shape, both as regards size and assortment. Butter was quiet and firm. Receipts have fallen off some recently, and really fine grades are scarce. In the bagging market no new feature was noted. Cotton seamless goods are being held with great firmness, and prices of burlaps and gunnies are also well sustained. No change was visible in the cheese and dried fruit markets. Quiet still prevails and prices were subjected to no material variation. Hay, hides, and leather were firm. Oils, paints, tobacco, wood, and pig iron remain unchanged. The demand for iron, the metals, nails, etc., continues light, and prices are without change. The metals are quite firm, in sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets. Building materials are dull; brick is in large supply, but the inquiry is light, consisting of small orders for immediate wants. The lumber trade is quiet; dealers anticipate a more active business next month. Wool, hops, and broom corn were in moderate demand; prices are unchanged. Choice lots of poultry and game were salable to the local trade. The receipts have been rather light for a few days past on account of the storm. Prices for turkeys, chickens, &c., are about the same; grouse are quotable at $2.75@3.00, and quail at $1.00@1.10. Green fruits and potatoes were quiet, the weather being too cold to handle them with safety. A good local demand for timothy seed prevailed to-day, and the market was firm, at $3.00@3.35 for common to choice seed. Clover was dull and weak at $4.75@5.10. Other seeds were inactive and nominal.

Highwines were less active, but advanced ½c, under reported strength in New York and light offerings here. Sales were made of 100 brls, early, at 88½c, and 150 brls, later, at 89c. The market closed with firm holders at 89c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in active demand, and advanced 10@15c per lb, under a more active competition between buyers, both packers and shippers being in the market. Heavy and mixed lots sold at $4.50@4.55, and light at $4.55@4.60 per 100 lbs, the market closing firm. Sales were reported of 150 head at $4.60; 776 at $4.55; 1,426 at $4.50; 25 at $4.45. Total, 2,357 head. Also, 500, seller to Feb. 10, at $4.40.

Provisions were less active, but stronger all round, under a good demand, and few offerings. Live hogs were reported higher, and this fact brought out buyers both for shipment and speculative holding, while it tended to make holders less anxious to dispose of their property, especially as the latter have but little on hand on their own account. A good many orders have been here for some time past waiting for the market to touch bottom, and many of these were sought to be filled to-day, though the shipping prospect is by no means favorable. Buyers early bid yesterday's quotations, and the market advanced before the end of the session some 20c per brl on pork; 10c per 100 lbs on lard, and ⅛c per lb on meats. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.80@11.85; do seller February, $12.00@12.05; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.40@12.50; prime mess, $10.75; extra prime, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.20@7.25; do seller February, $7.30@7.35; do seller March, $7.50@7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@9c, and green hams at 7⅛@8c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5½c; do short clear, 5½@5⅝c; dry salted meats quotable at 3¾@3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅜@5½c for short ribs, and 6@6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅞c for Cumberlands; 6@6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜c for short clear; 8¼@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅛c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller February, at $12.00; 2,500 brls do, seller March, at $12.25; 250 brls do at $12.20; 250 tcs lard at $7.20; 100 tcs do (second brand) at $7.10; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $7.35; 250 tcs do at $7.30; 250 tcs do, at Delphi, Ind., at $7.25; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $7.50; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅝c; 100,000 lbs do, seller March, at 4⅛c; 40,000 lbs green do at 3⅝c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅜c; 20,000 lbs do, boxed, and 250 boxes do at 6c; 20,000 lbs long clear at 6c boxed; 250 boxes short clear (last evening) at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8c; 200 pcs do, butchers (15½ lbs), at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 50 boxes long cut hams at 8½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (17 lbs) at 8⅝c.

Flour was in better demand, though the aggregate of sales was a little less than yesterday, as holders and buyers were apart in their views, some of the former asking a slight advance, in view of small stocks. There is not much flour here, and a considerable proportion of our stock already sold, and only waiting to be moved out. Bran was quoted firm and steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Nashville City) at $9.50; 200 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at $9.25; 50 brls do at $7.62½; 300 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 82 brls do at $5.25; 18 brls superfines at $2.75; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.75; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls corn meal at $1.80. Total, 1,375 brls. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ 8.00
Bran	@11.00

Wheat was moderately active, and firm at the inside prices of yesterday; averaging ⅜c below the closing quotations of last evening. The decline was due to advices of a lower market in Liverpool, caused by plentiful supplies of California wheat, and a corresponding easier feeling in New York. Our market was steady and firm at the decline, on account of light receipts; the arrivals to-day were fair (101 cars), but that was looked upon as being only an exception to the ruling rate for several days to come, and perhaps for weeks in the future. The trading was principally on the part of local speculators. Indeed, the market has been unusually bare of speculative orders from the country all this winter; and probably for the reason that so many outside speculators were bitten severely by the corners of the last summer, and either dare not operate further, or have no cash to spare for investment. Seller February opened at $1.22⅜, declined to $1.22⅛, and varied between those limits through the session, closing at $1.22⅛. Seller March was relatively more active, selling at $1.24½@1.25, and closed at $1.24⅜. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at $1.20⅝@1.21¼, closing at $1.21@1.21⅛. No. 1 spring was quiet, at $1.25 and $1.26 bid, and $1.27@1.28 asked. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.07@1.07⅛; and rejected was very irregular, the lowest prices being paid for receipts on North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 18,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21⅛; 32,800 bu do at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅜; 22,800 bu do at $1.20⅝; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 7,600 bu do at $1.07½; 1,200 bu do at $1.07¼; 8,200 bu do at $1.07; 1,200 bu do at $1.06¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.06½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 95c; 800 bu do at 94½c; 1,200 bu do at 92½c. Total, 102,200 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at yesterday's prices, being reported steady in New York, while our receipts here were moderate in quantity. There were absolutely no new features to report, and probably will not be till after the close of the packing season has set free a little money that can be used as an investment in corn. There is no life in the trade now, hardly enough interest to draw a crowd together. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅜@30⅝c, and seller February at 31⅛@31¼c, both closing rather firm at the inside. Seller March sold at 31⅜@31½c; seller April at 32⅝c; seller May at 36@36¼c; and seller June at 37@37⅛c. Rejected was firmer. Cash sales were reported of 20,604 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 31,800 bu do at 30⅜c; 400 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 28¼c; 2,100 bu do at 28c; 800 bu ear at 33c track. Total, 56,900 bu.

Oats were in better demand, though still quiet and steady at ⅛@¼c advance. The greatest firmness was on cash lots, which were wanted to a small extent for shipment, in addition to the usual inquiry from the local trade. Options, beyond this month, were not much wanted. Seller the month sold at 25⅛c; seller February at 25⅛@25⅜c; seller April at 26⅜@26⅝c; and seller May was quoted at 30c asked. The market closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 25⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 25c; 600 bu rejected at 22c; 1,800 bu do at 21½c. Total, 18,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's price, the trade being scarcely much better than a retailer's deal for several days past. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67c. Rejected is unquotable.

Barley was in moderate demand, and steady. No. 2 was unchanged, at 65½@66c for car lots in ordinary houses. Seller February sold at 66⅝@67c, and seller March was quoted at 68c. The lower grades were firmer, No. 3 closing at 54c, and rejected at 44c, in houses not specified as favorites. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65½c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 55c; 400 bu do at 54½c; 10,000 bu do at 54c; 4,600 bu do at 53½c; 1,600 bu do at 53c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu do at 44c; 2,000 bu do at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 98c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 800 bu do at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; 500 bu do at 60c, all on track; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 61c, both delivered. Total, 26,100 bu.

St T. Webster, agent of the National Steamship Line, quotes the following rates from Chicago per 100 lbs, in gold: Liverpool, $1.08; London, $1.08; Londonderry, $1.31; Belfast, $1.30; Antwerp, $1.23; Rotterdam, $1.25; Havre, $1.30; Calais, $1.25; Amsterdam, $1.26; Bordeaux, $1.36; Bremen, $1.35; Hamburg, $1.31.

IMPORTS OF PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following were the imports of breadstuffs and provisions into Great Britain for the past eleven months of 1872:

	1872.	1871.
Flour and white meal, cwts	3,680,295	3,645,084
Wheat, cwts	38,065,635	36,469,535
Indian corn, cwts	22,803,684	15,527,235
Oats, cwts	10,606,031	10,289,770
Barley, cwts	12,757,744	7,818,847
Pork, salted, cwts	193,432	244,405
Pork, fresh or slightly salted, cwts	6,364	29,441
Beef, salted, cwts	173,824	248,528
Beef, fresh or slightly salted, cwts	33,252	19,473
Hams, cwts	145,139	52,376
Bacon, cwts	1,698,109	892,229
Other meats, cwts	370,275	269,550
Lard, cwts	558,756	421,235
Butter, cwts	1,060,249	1,234,343
Cheese, cwts	982,084	1,145,800
Tallow and stearine, cwts	1,250,183	1,333,720

The stock of lard in Liverpool, Nov. 30, 1872, was 7,800 tons, against 2,100 tons same time 1871.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

During the interval between the harvest of 1872 and 1873 it is estimated, by competent authority, that England must pay out $175,000,000 to foreign countries for wheat alone, and about $50,000,000 more for corn and other food. This condition of affairs has given rise to an agitation against the laws which prevent considerable of the land from being cultivated. It is alleged that several millions of acres of the very best land in the realm are devoted to ornamental parks for the aristocracy, and still more millions of acres are reserved for hunting purposes. In this way the means of production are circumscribed, and the dependency of the population on foreign sources of supply increased. The indications are that an attempt will be made to modify the land and game laws, and Parliament has got to meet the question under the influence of a great pressure. England, unlike the United States, cannot afford to maintain millions of acres of land for ornamental purposes, in view of the uncertainty of its harvests.

THE COFFEE TRADE.

Baltimore is the second greatest coffee market of the United States, as is shown by statistics compiled by Messrs. Kirby & Co., of that city, of the total imports of coffee at all the ports of the United States during the last four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Baltimore	333,760	499,210	566,064	372,895
New York	732,599	667,270	664,187	562,155
New Orleans	138,533	155,690	224,948	154,842
Mobile	25,604	44,093	82,719	54,973
Savannah	9,921	2,996	16,986	9,916
Charleston	......	......	5,115	2,801
Galveston	5,800	14,085	22,220	18,415
Philadelphia	10,702	3,550	12,500	6,450
Richmond	......	......	......	2,020
Total	1,256,919	1,386,894	1,594,739	1,184,467

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE TEA TRADE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Large and powerful steamers have been for some time past employed in carrying cargoes of tea from China to New York. Four have already brought full cargoes, and two more are engaged for the trade. And despite the lately increased tollage on vessels passing through the Suez Canal, the merchants of New York have found it cheaper to import tea by that route than to have it come by way of San Francisco. They allege that the freight is much lower, and that, cargo being unbroken during the voyage, the tea arrives in much better condition. Perhaps this latter advantage is more than counterbalanced by the exposure to tropical heat, and it is certain that, with proper effort, greater despatch can be made by the American route. Yet it is nevertheless true that our receipts of tea by the last three steamers from China and Japan have fallen off, and that this year's export or tea overland by the railroad will fall nearly 3,000,000 pounds behind that of last year. This fact may be partly due to the fear of detention by snow blockade; but whatever the cause, the 3,000,000 pounds we have lost will have reached New York by the six steamers already put on by the Suez Canal. It is true that the greater portion of the tea thus consigned to merchants in the East has hitherto only passed through San Francisco, but our merchants were day by day acquiring a portion of the trade, and in a few years they could have controlled nearly all of it. As matters stand, the tea trade of this city will be limited to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, which can be most readily supplied from this side, unless every exertion is made to insure quicker transit by the American than the Suez route, and unless freights are put low enough to defy competition on that score. Europe and the United States import from China and Japan 250,000,000 pounds annually, worth at the lowest, $125,000,000. The greater part of this we ought in a score of years to secure. And it is at once the duty and the interest of the steamship and railroad companies to see that tea is delivered as cheaply and in as good condition in New York *via* San Francisco as it is *via* Suez."

Castle Bros. report the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship "China," at San Francisco, with 11,423 packages tea, destined as follows: San Francisco, 5,127; Chicago, 1,064; St. Souis, 25; Montreal, 477; New York, 4,165; Boston, 565.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* estimates the total tobacco crop of 1872 at, in round numbers, about 259,480,000 lbs, against 262,735,000 lbs in 1870. The Western crop is probably not far from the aggregate of the following totals: Kentucky, 105,305,000 lbs; Missouri, 13,720,000 lbs; Illinois, 5,302,000 lbs; Indiana, 9,301,000 lbs; Ohio, 17,242,000 lbs; Tennessee, 19,533,000 lbs; other Western States, 2,301,000 lbs. The entire Western crop, therefore, exclusive of the States east of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, will amount to 172,340,000 lbs, against about 145,000,000 in 1871. The production of the same States in 1870 was 175,508,800 lbs.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau show the number of distilleries in operation in the United States on the 1st inst. to be 296, with a daily capacity of 239,638 gallons. During the month of December there was an increase of thirty-three distilleries, and a decrease in the daily capacity of 22,645 gallons.

THE RIGHTS OF SHIPPERS.

The following document has been handed in with a request for publication:

To the Honorable Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Springfield, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Your reply to our communication on the subject of the underbilling of grain in shipments by rail came duly to hand, and was by us laid before the Directors of our Board of Trade, with a report wherein we took issue with you as to one, at least, of your positions.

As the laying of your communication before our Directors ended the duties which were assigned to us at the time of our appointment, we asked for and obtained a discharge from further consideration of the matter. And, therefore, in this communication we speak as individuals and not as a Committee.

The publication of your annual report to the Governor leaves the matter in an unsatisfactory condition to us, inasmuch as we consider your duties as yet incompletely performed, and in your report incompletely stated.

We are not of opinion that it is enough for you to say that "No complaints have been made of the non-weighing of grain by the railroads." Nor yet to say that "When complaints are made to you, you will authorize suits under the law." In our report to our Directors we took especial pains to protest against this position, and our present communication is called out by your taking substantially the same ground in your annual report.

It cannot be beyond your knowledge that, however many rights a shipper may have in law, he has few practically. Especially is this the case, when he is located at a point where his business, of necessity, is over one line, or when, by combination, different lines work under an agreement. If he attempts, by his own motion, to furnish you the evidence necessary, as you seem to require, for the foundation of a suit, he becomes restricted and embarrassed by reason of the wilfull non-furnishing of the transportation facilities which are vital to the prosecution of his business. And hence it is in a business view impolitic and impossible for him to do that which you require. He had better suffer the loss of a part than the whole of his business.

In our opinion the law was framed to meet just this state of things. It recognized the control and influence which the roads have over a shipper's business, not as a right, but as a fact, and proposed to step in by the authority and power of the State, and do that for him which he cannot do for himself.

Hence the extraordinary duties which are imposed upon you, and the extraordinary powers with which you are clothed, both of which are only justifiable on the theory we have stated.

Let us look at them, and we quote from the copies of the law which you have been kind enough to furnish us.

SECTION 11. "Said Commissioners *shall examine* whether * * railroad companies * * comply with the laws of the State now in force or which shall hereafter be in force concerning them."

"SECTION 13. The property, books, records, accounts, papers, and proceedings of such railroad companies * * shall at all times * * be subject to the examination and inspection of such Commissioners, and they shall have power to examine under oath * * any and all * * officers * * and employes of any such railroad * * concerning any matter relating to the condition and management of such business."

SECTION 14. "And whenever it shall come to their knowledge, either upon complaint *or otherwise*, or they *shall have reason to believe* that any * law or laws have been, or are being, violated, they *shall* prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, all corporations * * guilty of such violation."

Here are extraordinary powers and duties clearly, to our minds, opposed to the position you assume that complaints must be filed with you and evidence furnished before suits are instituted.

Your position is clearly in the interest of the roads and against those of the genius of the law. Since the shipper cannot give you the evidence without disaster to his business and interests, the State has given you power to get the evidence and to act not upon complaint merely but upon the evidence you shall yourself develop.

The law does not stop here; it goes further, and in explicit terms defines your duty thus.

SECTION 11. "In order to enable the said Commissioners efficiently to perform their duties under this act, *it is hereby made their duty* to cause one of their number, or least once in six months, to visit each county in the State to which is, or shall be, located a railroad station, and *personally inquire* into the management of such railroad * * business."

The idea of the law was to cause the State, through you, its Representatives, to step in between the overriding corporation on the one side, and the suffering shipper on the other, so that his wrongs might be righted without this risk of destruction of his business. It recognized the fact that individuals are powerless in fighting corporations, not because they may not win in the end, but because the chances are that time and expense will prevent continuance until the end is reached.

And the law also recognized the fact that a change in the present system of transportation is a public necessity, and that to receive it the State must not act alone for the shipper who is concerned in the one issue, but also for the great number who have an equal interest in the principles to be settled by that suit.

And so it becomes your duty to *make* test cases, and to make them not in the interest of any one individual who may file a complaint before you, but independently of, and without such complaint to make them in such way and manner that the rights of shippers and the public shall be received.

The non-weighing of grain is notorious, and equally so are other violations of the law. The evidence has been and is constantly before your eyes, and thrusting itself upon you, and the public is uttering its complaints constantly in your ears. We understand it to be clearly the meaning of the law that you shall be aggressive, and not passive waiters for formal complaints.

With this understanding, we officially protested to our Board of Directors against your position, and we now protest again, in a more public manner, Respectfully,

J. W. SYKES,
THOMAS WIGHT,
W. N. STURGES,

Late a Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade.
CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅛c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅛@1.20⅜ seller the month, and $1.22@1.22⅛ seller February, both closing at the inside. Corn and other grain were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request, and firm at $1.77@1.82.

BEANS—Are in moderate request. Choice hand-picked are scarce and firm. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—Receipts during the past two or three days have been very light, and for the better qualities a shade higher prices are being asked, though in the absence of an active demand, sellers have not succeeded in establishing any material advance. Common and medium grades ruled quiet and unchanged. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were again quoted firm, and the tendency of prices is still in an upward direction, notwithstanding the continued dullness of trade. In burlaps a fair business was doing, and gunnies were also inquired for to some extent. Wool sacks remain inactive: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag, 33½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BROOM CORN—A fair local and shipping demand prevails for choice grades. Red corn is in large supply and moves slowly. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6¾@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dullness continues to be the leading feature of this market. The demand is light and restricted to small lots, for pressing necessities. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hilsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Nothing new was reported in the market for goods coming under this head. Trade continues slack at the prices given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.25
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—At the late decline the market is comparatively steady. There is at present little or nothing doing in the way of sales, the cold weather preventing shipments, but with the return of mild weather a fair movement is looked for, and holders are not urging sales at any concession from the quotations, which are as follows: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Continues in good demand, and is firm at full former rates. We quote: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' descriptions were in moderate demand, with ample offerings. Prices are about the same as yesterday's. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 2 cars at $1.30 for pork barrels; and $1.75 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were in light demand at 28@29c for fresh, with some dealers asking 30c; Pickled are quotable at 20@23. Sales include 1,600 doz at 29c; 800 doz at 28c; 15 brls at 27c; 800 doz pickled at 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate request. The receipts are not large, but ample for the present requirements. We quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Whitefish and trout were firmer, quotations being advanced 25c per ½ brl. Other descriptions were steady and firm at previous prices. Trade seems to be "picking up" a little, and our dealers are looking for continued improvement as the season advances. There is no surplus stock on hand, though aside from fat mackerel the market is well supplied. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—But little change was visible in the dried fruits market. Only a moderate movement was witnessed either in foreign or domestic assortments, and the quoted prices were not adhered to with very decided firmness. Following are the ruling rates: Dates 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5¼@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—A good demand for furs exists, all good to prime skins being salable. Prime muskrat have been sold at 18c, but many parties refuse to give over 14c. Furs from the North would bring higher prices than the following, which are intended for those of Illinois and Iowa. We quote: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@18c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.30; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—A fair local demand for game prevails, with ample offerings. Dealers look for a large increase in the receipts next week, consignments having been delayed on account of the storm. We note sales of 26 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 60 doz do at $2.75; 80 doz quail at $1.10@1.12½; 138 doz rabbits at 63@75c; 125 doz do at 40@50c; 10 brls do drawn at 36c; 4 carcasses venison at 8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and steady at the prices quoted below: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.50@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.50 per box; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The condition of the grocery market was unchanged in any important particular. Business was again reported slack, and prices underwent no quotable variation, ruling steady and firm for most articles in the list,—sugars and soaps alone being weak. Stocks are in fair condition. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 23@23¼c; prime Rio, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 12½@12⅝c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12@12¼c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11¼c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10¾@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra, do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The market remains quiet, with prices steady and firm. Aside from meeting the wants of local consumers, there was no considerable movement, but continued light receipts serve to sustain prices. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were active and firm as previously quoted. Receipts were light, and all offerings found ready sale at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 24@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 12½@18c.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry for hops prevails on both local and shipping account. The market is firm, and very choice Western hops are held by some parties at 50c. We again quote: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c; English, 50@55c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a moderate inquiry for iron, rates ruling steadily, as follows:

Flat iron	5	@5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@7½	rates
Plate iron	7	@7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		13c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report continued quiet in the leather market, and values remain without quotable change, though nominally some lines of goods are higher. French calf has lately advanced about 10 per cent in New York, and prices here must, of course, soon follow suit. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.00@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was very little trading at the yards to-day. Dealers do not anticipate a very active trade until next month. Prices are without important change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Metals are firm, Eastern and foreign advices being of the same character. An advance will probably take place as soon as trade starts up a little. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAVAL STORES—There was nothing doing under this head. Prices rule as below:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50	@7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50	@7.50

NAILS—Were quiet and unchanged. Stocks are light, but ample for present requirements. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week, and if we except a slightly easier feeling in turpentine, the tone of the market was unchanged. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naptha, 63° gravity, 25c; naptha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Under this head nothing new was reported. Dullness still prevails and prices are little better than nominal:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Were quiet. There were a few car lots on the market, but no one cared to buy, as the weather was too cold to handle potatoes with safety. Car lots of choice peachblows are quotable at 70c on track. Potatoes sell from store at 75@85c.

POULTRY—Choice turkeys and chickens are in demand, but the supply is meagre and consists mostly of poor and frozen stock. Consignments from the country have been delayed on account of the storm. Prices are without important changes. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens at $2.00@3.25; geese at $8.00@9.50. Sales include 2,000 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 1,800 lbs good at 11@12c; 500 lbs frozen at 10c; 21 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 28 doz do fair at $3.00; 40 doz at $2.50; 4 doz geese at $7.50@9.00; 5 doz fancy ducks at $4.50.

SALT—There was just a fair inquiry for this product. The following are the prices current: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was a moderate demand for these goods at the prices quoted:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a very good local demand for timothy, and it was firm at $3.00@3.35. Clover was slow and weak at $4.75@5.00 for ordinary, and $5.50@5.70 for mammoth. Flax quotable at $1.65@1.75; buckwheat, 90c@$1.00; Hungarian at 80@85c. Sales were reported of 214 bags good timothy at $3.25; 37 bags do at $3.22½; 50 bags do at $3.20; 99 bags at $3.15; 20 bags good clover at $5.00; 18 bags poor at $4.75.

TEAS—The tea trade was fairly active, and the tone of the market was firm. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair inquiry for this article, and former quotations were well sustained all around:

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was quiet and firm as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—There was no special change to note. The demand is light, and prices are without material alteration. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.40@2.50; three-hoop do, $2.65@2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; horse-buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, three-hoop, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, $9.50@10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest tubs, three in nest, $2.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $3.75@5.00; peck measures, $3.00@3.75; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch, $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $1.00; nest buckets, or Kanaakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tubs oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $2.50@3.00; No. 5 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; common brooms, $2.00@2.15.

WOOL—There were several orders on the market, and a few buyers; but very little business was transacted, and the market may be quoted quiet and firm. The following are the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	50@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	50@53c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@60c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@52c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are in urgent demand, and firm. We quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.36	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	..	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	..	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	..	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	..	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	..	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	..	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,080	12,704	223
Tuesday	2,177	33,169	2,089
Wednesday	1,325	23,408	861
Thursday	1,519	22,594	1,411
Friday	1,800	22,000	600
Total	7,901	113,875	5,180

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	829	1,645	....
Tuesday	662	1,666	....
Wednesday	796	3,425	1,215
Thursday	535	1,936	707
Total	2,822	8,672	1,922

CATTLE—Activity was again a feature of the Cattle market, and firmness prevailed from the opening to the close. The small number forwarded East from here during the past fortnight has given the markets below an opportunity to recover from the dulness and depression so long prevalent there, and prices are quoted strong and higher at all points, the advance, as compared with last week, reaching ⅛@¼c. There was a more than usually full attendance of shippers, and an active competition at once sprang up, which enabled sellers to realize promptly, and at good prices. The offerings were of about the same quality as on the preceding days of the week; fair to choice grades comprising the larger portion. Sales were effected at a range of $2.50@6.12½, with the bulk at $4.50@5.75. Shippers were the principal operators, one buyer alone (Isaac Waixell) taking some 800 head. New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other Eastern points were represented in the list of buyers, and by the middle of the afternoon all desirable grades had been picked up. Butchers and feeders bought sparingly; the former at $2.50@4.75 for poor to good grades, and the latter at $3.00@4.00. Shippers encountered less difficulty in obtaining cars than for a number of days past, but the intensely cold weather seriously interfered with the shipment of stock, and a considerable portion of to-day's purchases could not be moved out. The market closed firm, with the pens empty.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	good cows	1,035	$3.95
20	medium cows	955	3.20
16	good steers	1,173	5.20
16	good steers	1,189	5.20
20	good steers	1,275	5.50
17	good steers	1,292	5.37½
15	good steers	1,129	5.25
17	choice steers	1,260	6.00
13	cows	1,076	3.25
14	fair steers	1,160	4.50
12	fair steers	1,010	4.35
16	good steers	1,233	5.25
20	good steers	1,314	5.40
49	fair steers	1,113	4.62½
48	good steers	1,200	5.12½
16	good steers	1,223	5.25
17	fair steers	1,191	4.50
16	good steers	1,277	5.50
44	good steers	1,192	5.60
14	choice steers	1,300	5.90
16	choice steers	1,275	5.75
48	choice steers	1,410	6.12½
18	Texan steers	1,191	4.75
17	good steers	1,225	5.50
144	Texan steers	1,070	4.25
30	good steers	1,360	5.20
16	medium steers	1,254	5.00
17	medium steers	1,202	5.15
16	medium steers	1,174	5.20
16	good steers	1,239	5.50
18	good steers	1,195	5.25
72	Texas steers	1,062	4.50
54	Texas steers	1,038	4.50
17	good steers	1,223	5.40
31	choice steers	1,349	5.90
15	good steers	1,247	5.50
17	fair steers	1,032	4.50
17	butchers' stock	1,126	3.87½
21	butchers' stock	1,109	4.20
18	choice steers	1,250	5.75
50	choice steers	1,361	6.00
16	medium steers	1,178	4.75
80	good steers	1,279	5.65
62	choice steers	1,344	5.87½
25	butchers' stock	1,041	4.00
24	fair steers	1,262	4.62½
13	cows	972	3.12½
20	butchers' stock	1,052	3.62½
20	butchers' stock	998	4.12½
17	choice cows	1,100	4.75
92	calves	....	11.50

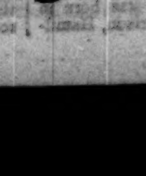
HOGS—Trains were again late, and the light supply on sale at the opening of trade gave holders an opportunity to work up prices another notch. Shippers, as well packers, were in full attendance, and actively engaged, and prices early advanced to $3.75@4.10. By noon about 18,000 had been garded, and arrivals by late trains swelled the supply to something like 22,000, but sellers remained firm in their demands, and succeeded in sustaining the advance established in the morning. Sales were reported at $3.75@3.80 for common; at $3.85@3.90 for medium to good; and at $3.95@4.10 for choice to extra. Packers operated at $3.75@4.00, and shippers at $3.85@4.10. The market closed firm, with only a few left in the pens unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
233	218	$4.00	58	196	$4.10	63	230	$3.85
51	265	3.95	41	404	4.00	45	272	3.80
88	295	3.90	66	186	4.05	189	303	3.90
49	260	3.90	70	209	4.10	57	250	3.85
130	213	4.00	72	200	4.00	47	328	3.85
29	234	4.00	59	229	4.00	90	356	3.90
54	206	4.00	57	192	4.00	63	239	3.85
36	191	4.00	41	336	4.00	50	315	2.90
43	325	4.00	54	200	4.10	96	332	3.90
50	220	4.00	78	201	4.05	109	246	3.90
172	228	3.85	52	196	4.10	63	230	3.90
52	288	3.87½	94	332	3.95	52	272	3.85
107	291	3.90	72	162	3.90	100	223	3.85
60	254	3.90	96	281	3.90	106	228	3.90
42	232	3.75	150	259	3.90	55	215	3.90
102	302	3.85	50	250	3.90	58	296	3.95
41	404	4.00	100	249	3.90	65	244	3.90
50	315	3.90	78	290	3.95	50	302	3.87½
50	217	4.00	26	284	3.75	182	324	3.95
31	185	4.00	60	253	3.90	53	266	3.90

SHEEP—Remain quiet and firm. Receipts were small and all sold early at full prices, or at $3.25@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

...tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 ...$@11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, ...ne, two-hoop, $9.00; neat tubs, ...st keelers, five in nest, $1.75; ...$2.75@5.00; pack measures, $3.00 ...22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, ...No. 3, 15-inch, $9.00; churns, ...aded clothes pins, $1.25; step- ...$2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; ...kins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; ...in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, ...on handles, per 1,000, $14.00@ ...o. 1 hurl brooms, $2.50@3.00; ...2.50; common brooms, $2.00@

several orders on the market, very little business was transacted, may be quoted quiet and firm. prices current:

dium	.60@.65c
	.55@.60c
ght.	.56@.59c
ngy	.55@.56c
	.45@.55c
	.45@.53c
n light	.55@.56c
n dingy	.45@.55c
XX, in good condition	.55@.56c
XX, dingy	.50@.52c
se, to medium	.35@.43c
se, and dingy	.33@.38c
	.48@.50c
	.48@.50c

HTS—Are in urgent demand,

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	829	1,645	.....
	663	1,200	.....
	796	3,425	1,215
	535	1,926	707
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QUOTATIONS.

averaging 1,450 lbs	$6.25@6.50
fat, well formed 3 year and averaging 1,300	5.75@6.00
ttered, finely-formed 50 to 1,500 lbs	5.00@5.50
rs in fair flesh, aver- lbs	4.50@4.75
mmon to medium o extra cows, for city 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
r cattle, in decent to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
thin cows, heifers, illaway steers	1.75@2.50
n summered	2.50@3.50
ed	3.75@4.50

ATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
196	$4.10	$3.85
404	4.00	3.75
186	4.05	3.80
250	3.90	3.65
229	4.00	3.80
192	4.00	3.75
228	4.00	3.80
200	4.10	3.90
201	4.05	3.80
196	4.10	3.90
332	3.95	3.75
269	3.90	3.65
281	3.90	3.80
259	3.90	3.75
250	3.90	3.80
249	3.90	3.75
200	3.95	3.80
284	3.75	3.80
253	3.90	3.80

n quiet and firm. Receipts sold early at full prices, or at or; at $3.75@4.25 for common @4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
311 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Extract from the Message of Governor Dix, of New York.

The revenues of the canals from all sources for the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1872, amount to.....$3,078,247
And the payments for ordinary repairs and cost of collection.....1,875,676
Leaving a surplus of.....$1,202,571

The surplus would have been larger by the sum of $587,181.38, but for a deficiency to that amount in the revenues of the lateral canals to meet the expenditures upon them. It is hardly fair to them to consider the real deficiency quite so large, for they have, no doubt, brought to the Erie Canal products which would not otherwise have reached it, and the tolls collected on the transportation of these products on the latter should be considered as reducing the apparent deficiency to that amount. Nevertheless the lateral canals fail to yield sufficient revenue to meet the sums expended for keeping them in operation, and have drawn largely on the State Treasury to supply these deficiencies.

The payments of $1,875,676.71, above stated do not include extraordinary repairs. In the Comptroller's report there will be found a full statement of expenditures for the canals, including ordinary and extraordinary repairs, and new work for the year ending 30th September, 1872; and it will be seen that the total disbursements on all of them, in excess of all income, amount to $314,579.07—a deficiency to be met by loans or taxation.

For nearly half a century the Erie Canal has been one of the chief commercial conduits between the City of New York and the Western States and Territories, and, until the introduction of railroads, was the sole channel of communication between them. It has added incalculably to the wealth of the State and to the convenience of its inhabitants, and has been justly regarded as one of the great enterprises of the age. The western boundary of civilization at the time of its completion was, with inconsiderable exceptions, on this side of the Mississippi River. It is now on the shores of the Pacific; and an immense population covers the surface which was then only marked by rude and widely scattered settlements. Although railroads have superseded canals in the transportation of passengers and lighter products of industry, the latter are still relied upon for moving bulky articles, and are likely, with the progress of improvement, to yield as large a revenue as they earned before the business of carrying was shared with the former. While, therefore, the competition of the great railroad lines which are now penetrating the West, for the purpose of carrying on its commercial communications with the seaboard, may reduce the rates of transportation to the lowest standard of profit, there is always a possibility that they may, by combinations, advance these rates beyond what would be a fair compensation. Partial agreements of this kind have more than once been made, but they have usually been of short duration, through a breach of faith by some of the parties, for the purpose of overreaching and gaining an advantage over the others. In this point of view it becomes of importance for the State to retain the control of the canals, and to hold them as a security to its inhabitants against the possible consolidation of other lines of communication, and as affording a ultimate measure of the rates of transportation, which, without such a control, might be indefinitely and oppressively increased. It is scarcely to be doubted, if the State were to part with the Erie Canal, that it would soon pass into the hands of some great railway corporation, and the people would have no check on the imposition of exorbitant charges for freight. While, therefore, we appreciate the immense importance of the railroad system in ministering to our comfort and prosperity, in stimulating our growth and adding to our wealth, and while our legislation in regard to it should be liberal and just, it would, in my judgment, be extremely unwise to disarm ourselves of the power to protect the people of the State against contrivances to which great corporations are but too prone to resort for increasing their profits, forgetting that the principal object of their creation is to promote the welfare of the community at large, and not the interest of their shareholders.

In order to render the power of restraint more effectual, it is desirable that the time required for the transportation of heavy freight from Buffalo to New York, by the Erie Canal, should be so reduced that it may not, in any great degree, differ from that needed for the transportation of like freight by rail. But the question of more rapid transit involves other and higher considerations. If the time taken for the transportation of a cargo from Buffalo to New York can be shortened from fourteen days to five, there will be a saving of nearly two-thirds in certain items of the cost. Such diminution of time can only be effected by the substitution of steam for animals, as motive power, and in giving the canal the enlarged dimensions fixed by law in 1835, at afterward recognized by the Constitution, that is, seventy feet in width and seven feet in depth. Though it was declared, in 1862, to be completed in accordance with the legal and constitutional requirements referred to, it is well known that, by the accumulation of earth in the bottom of the canal, it does not possess, through a considerable portion, the required depth. These obstructions should be removed as speedily as possible in order to admit the freer passage of boats and to facilitate the success of the experiments recently made under the act of the Legislature of April 28, 1871, with a view to the introduction of steam as a motive power. With a canal of the prescribed dimensions we cannot doubt the ultimate success of those experiments without an impeachment of the ingenuity and skill of our inventors and engineers altogether unwarranted by the improvements they have effected in the past. To accomplish the greatest attainable rapidity of transit from the upper lakes to tide water, and to create the least possible disturbance of the water of the canal, a change will be necessary in the form of the boats employed in this service, by making them sharper, and this will diminish their capacity and increase the cost of transportation. To obviate this objection it has been suggested that it is possible to lengthen the locks by the introduction of gates of a different construction, thus enabling the boats to receive the form necessary for rapid transit without any diminution of their carrying power. I am not prepared to say whether this improvement is feasible, but you may, in view of its importance, deem it advisable to require the State Engineer to report whether, in his opinion, it is practicable, and, if so, at what cost and within what time.

Our neighbors in Canada are making arrangements to enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, so as to admit of the passage of steam propellers of 800 to 1,000 tons from the Upper Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence without transhipment. It is not the sole object of this improvement to turn into a new channel the trade of the West, seeking an outlet to the ocean, but it contemplates also a freer intercourse between their own people upon the great lakes and the City of New York as the most convenient and, for a portion of the year, the only seaport where their products can meet foreign merchandise for the purposes of exchange. With this view a project is on foot to construct a ship canal from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain, so that vessels of the same class may reach Whitehall without unloading. The further hope is no doubt entertained that the Champlain Canal may at some future day be enlarged so as to constitute a continuous line of transportation by steam propellers from Duluth, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, to the city of New York. We need not fear that any new facilities which may be afforded to transportation to and from the West will dispense with or seriously impair any existing line of communication. The rapid growth of the Western States and the constantly increased demand for additional supplies of agricultural products on the one hand and manufactures on the other will tax to their utmost capacity all the channels which can be opened for the existing traffic. All these considerations address themselves to us with great force in favor of giving to the Erie Canal the direct channel of communication from the great lakes to tidewater, its prescribed dimensions, and to the transport of the products of the West the greatest attainable celerity.

The suggestions I have made in regard to the preservation of the Erie Canal will apply to the Oswego and Champlain Canals, which are indispensable parts of our system of internal navigation.

The Deliberations of the Jury in the Stokes Case.

Conversation with various members of the Stokes jury shows that the statement that they stood at first ten for conviction and two for acquittal was incorrect. The juryman who made the report, which was so construed, says he merely meant by "stood ten to two," meaning that two of the jury had some doubts on technical points not found in by the majority, but the difference was unimportant and was readily adjusted. About two hours of the time they were out were consumed in deliberation in the jury-room, the rest being devoted to supper and spent in waiting for the Judge. Soon after entering the jury-room, and before any exchange of sentiment had been made, a ballot was taken. Ten votes were for murder in the first degree. One man's ballot was written upon it, "I am not convinced that the prisoner is guilty of murder in the first degree. I am convinced that he should be severely punished." Another juryman cast a doubtful ballot, so that they found they stood ten for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and two who proposed a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, but were decidedly opposed to acquitting the prisoner. They thought that the Judge's charge indicated that they might find such a verdict, and they were not quite willing to vote for a verdict of murder in the first degree. After a little discussion, however, they coincided with the rest, and said they were in favor of a verdict of murder in the first degree, as the punishment for manslaughter in the third degree was far too light, and they would not acquit the prisoner, as they believed him quite guilty of shooting Colonel Fisk. It required but ten minutes' discussion to make the twelve unanimous. The one who had written that he was not convinced that Stokes should be convicted of murder in the first degree, said, "I am now convinced that Stokes should be found guilty of murder in the first degree." A verdict could have been rendered at once, but for a desire on the part of the jury to talk the evidence over and not seem to be too hasty.

HURLED INTO A GORGE.

The Crime and Execution of Felicita Pallavicina — Judicial Barbarism in the Oldest Republic in Europe.

One of the most shocking executions which ever took place in modern times, perhaps, was that of a handsome young girl who was put to death on the 10th of December last, at San Marino, in Italy, for the murder of her new-born babe.

San Marino, it is well known, is an anomalous little republic in the midst of the mountain fastnesses of the Appennines. The hardy inhabitants, who live, as it were, in a natural fortress, exceedingly difficult of access, have managed to preserve their independence for centuries past. When Ferrara, Padua, and Bologna fell, and proud Venice was compelled to submit to monarchical rule, little San Marino proudly and defiantly kept the republican banner afloat. Even the all-grasping Napoleon the First had to respect their independence, and even the unification of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel did not bring about a change in their political condition.

With their independence the people of San Marino have preserved their ancient institutions. Their criminal laws are those of 200 years ago. There is very little application for them, the morals of the people being excellent, and crimes being of rare occurrence; but those who commit offences against the laws are very severely and almost barbarously punished. A thief will have his right hand cut off without mercy, and a murderer will be executed in a manner which, in our enlightened age, cannot but be considered inhuman and shocking.

The mode of execution is as follows: The culprit, after being convicted of having taken a human life, is bound hand and foot, and then carried to the brink of a precipice, a yawning gorge of great depth, and hurled into it.

For nearly fifty years no murder had been committed in San Marino. So much the greater, then, was the horror of the people of the little republic when, on the morning of the 10th of November last, they learned that the corpse of a child, which to all appearances was but a week old, had been found, covered with some rubbish, in a ditch near the Court House, with its throat cut from ear to ear.

An investigation was at once set on foot by the Presiding Elder of the republic (such is his title), and in the course of a few hours it was discovered that a young girl named Felicita Pallavicini had probably committed the foul murder, and that the unfortunate and innocent victim of the fearful crime was her own little daughter.

Felicita was a tall, dark-haired and dark-eyed beauty of twenty-two years. Her features were as faultless as one of those of Raphael's Madonnas, and although her parents, both of whom had died while she was still a child, were very poor, her hands and feet were as small as those of a Duchess.

She had no relatives in San Marino, and at an early age had been sent to an asylum in the neighboring city of Rimini, where she had remained till her fourteenth year. She had then gone to Rome, where her extraordinary beauty soon attracted general attention, especially among the numerous artists in the Eternal City, who are always on the lookout for fresh models. By sitting for distinguished sculptors and painters during the next seven years, and rigidly husbanding her resources, she succeeded in accumulating 600 livres, which she laid by for a rainy day. Her conduct may not have been wholly irreproachable, for great are the temptations which beset the path which she followed; still those who knew her said she was a good girl, and no fault was found with her.

In an evil hour she became acquainted with a Roman thief named Tito Gardanella, who not only seduced her and took all her savings from her, but implicated her in a robbery, for which he was sent to the galleys, and the police, after keeping her in prison for several months, ordered her to leave Rome, and sent her back to her native San Marino.

On arriving there in September last, she was already in an advanced state of pregnancy, and the authorities were very unwilling to let her again take up her abode in their midst. They could not help it, however, and a deserted hovel was assigned to her as a place of residence. There the poor woman lived on what scanty provisions a few charitable souls would give her.

In the first days of November, she gave birth to a handsome female child. What next occurred until the little corpse was found has never become accurately known. Felicita was at once arrested, and the remains of the murdered child were shown to her. She appeared greatly dejected, and said little to the jurors, but refused to confess that she had taken the life. Vainly did the aged Elder of the Republic, who was also the presiding Judge of San Mario, urge the wretched woman to atone, at least in a small part for the fearful deed she had committed. Bavi bent her head and refused to say anything. Absolute despair seemed to have seized her.

When she was formally tried for her offence, on the 19th of November, she appeared to be totally indifferent to what was going on.

The Judge told her to stand up, and addressed her as follows:

Felicita Pallavicina, you are a cruel murderess. Not only have you been guilty of the vilest of crimes, and heaped disgrace on our native country, but you have taken a human life, and, moreover, that of your own offspring. Cruel, unnatural, mother, you shall suffer death for four murderous deeds. Prepare for your doom. Your last hour has come!"

The last startling words aroused the prisoner from her torpor. She started up in dismay, as if thunderstruck by what she had heard.

"Your last hour has come!" repeated the presiding Judge in a solemn tone.

And then the wretched Felicita realized her position at length, and she broke into wild screams.

"Oh, mercy, mercy!" she cried. "I was crazy when I did it; mercy, mercy!"

But the Judges shook their heads, and the two officers of the Court approached the prisoner upon a motion from the old Judge.

"Take her to the gorge of Feri," he said to them.

Felicita, who was a very strong woman, resisted the officers desperately when they tried to tie her. She threw herself on the floor; she bit them and scratched them, but they soon mastered her, and a few minutes afterward she was bound so securely that she was as helpless as a child.

Then a priest was sent for to administer the last religious consolation to her, but she refused to listen to him, and uttered the most opprobious sentiments, until it was finally found necessary to gag her.

And now she was carried out and placed on a litter, which the two officers took up. When they started for the scene where the last horror was to take place, the priest walked by the side of the helpless woman, holding up the crucifix to the face of her whose features were distorted by unbounded terror. A few citizens accompanied him. A more mournful procession could not be imagined.

At last they were close to the fatal precipice. "May God have mercy on your poor soul," said the priest, fervently, and pressed the crucifix a last time to her face.

Then the two officials lifted her, and, raising her up, hurled her into the depth.

Everybody shuddered when, a second afterward they heard the body striking hard against the bottom of the gorge. Let us hope that death was instantaneous.

An Indian Woman Stoned to Death and Burned to Ashes.

The Winnemucca (Nevada) *Register* of Dec. 21 relates the following story of Indian barbarity: "News was brought to town last Monday by Thomas Laws that the Indians had burned a young squaw, aged about 16, and well known in Winnemucca as Jennie. The girl had lived for some time in the family of Alexander Wise, of this place, and was quite good-looking and intelligent, but owing to some misconduct Mr. Wise turned her away last summer. We have had a conversation with Sarah Winnemucca, the Pinte Queen, regarding the matter, and found the report of Lawson's too true. Sarah, and most of the Indians, are very indignant over the matter, and probably the murderers will share the same fate as their victim by the hands of their own people. Sarah told us that Jennie had many admirers among her own race, and one old buck claimed her as his wife; but Jennie would have nothing to do with him, whereupon the brave gave her a severe beating. Sarah then went to the Indian, and told him Jennie did not like him, and that he must leave her alone hereafter, which he did, but threatened to kill her. Whether he had a hand in her murder, Sarah did not know. After she had been turned away by Mr. Wise, another young Indian, known as Indian Bill, offered to take her as his second wife, and Jennie went with him. This seems to have enraged a number of young braves who were her ardent admirers. The direct cause of her murder Sarah had not positively found out, but believed it was occasioned by the bad stories told about her, and the jealousy of Indian Bill's other wife. At any rate Indian Bill and his first wife took her down the Humboldt River, some distance below Winnemucca, stoned her to death, and afterward burned her body to ashes. Mr. Lawson saw the body while burning, and recognized it as being the body of Jennie. Sarah told told us that she believed that the Indians would take the matter into their own hands and burn her murderers; and said that Jennie's uncle had determined on revenge, and had purchased a pistol or gun with which to kill Bill and his wife. She did not think that any other Indians were present at, or knew of the murder at the time it was committed.

HELL.

Shall the Wicked Be Destroyed?—A Discussion at the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

The Methodist preachers of New York and vicinity held their regular weekly meeting in the Mission rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, Broadway and Eleventh street.

The following questions were proposed for discussion at the next regular meeting: Shall the wicked be finally destroyed? Will the wicked in hell finally become extinct? Are the future punishments of the wicked permanent? Are the conscious punishments of the wicked endless, or are the punishments of the wicked in hell parallel to the eternal bliss of the righteous in heaven?

An elderly gentleman said that there was a disposition to ignore this subject of hell. The foundation of the Church stands upon this question. If there is danger let the people see it. Why shut out the light? During the past week I have been approached by the members of my congregation, saying, "I see that the Methodists are dropping their eternal damnation." If the punishment of the wicked is not endless, then the joy of the righteous is not. One doctrine stands with the other. If the views promulgated by Dr. True be allowed to go unanswered it will make me desperate. My very soul is absorbed. It's an awful thing with me. I proposed the following: Do the Scriptures give hope that the wicked shall finally cease to exist? [Cries of "Put him out!"]

Dr. True said that it was without any intervention on his part that he was called upon to speak. He had been patient to present his views to the public. For seven years he had taught them to his flock with good results. I did not think that when I spoke I endangered the souls of those present. If you want to reach the point, I propose that the following proposition be discussed: "That the eternal future of the wicked is not the eternal consciousness of sin and misery;" or, "Is death eternal death eternal punishment?"

Mr. Corbett asked how punishment could be eternal, if the soul ceases to exist.

Dr. True—There must be a difference between utter nothingness and destruction. For instance, a house can be destroyed or a tree, but it is a something. I am so sanguine of my views that I believe that the whole Christian Church will sooner or later embrace them. If the other question does not meet your approbation, try this: "Does the future punishment of the wicked imply their eternal existence?" [Hisses.]

An excited member here sprang to his seat, saying: "We have had too much of this at the last meeting, and the notices of the press have occasioned considerable talk. There is danger. [Cries of 'Amen.'] We are now to startle the religious community for ten weeks to come, when we should devote our efforts to something higher. The devil is rubbing his hands gleefully; he has never had a better chance than the present. If this question be adopted I must read up on hell instead of warning sinners from the wrath to come. Are we to begin the year with this devilish or hellish excitement? I have no objection that this theme be discussed in March. I see reporters present from this city, from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other neighboring places. I am not in favor of the discussion of this question with open doors.' [Sensation.]

Mr. Corbett said there was no use ignoring the subject. It will not interfere with the salvation of souls. Mr. Wesley did not hesitate to speak of hell and damnation; why should we? Perhaps there may be greater ones here than he. I think this question should be discussed for the salvation of souls. If the doctrine of destruction be accepted I go about carelessly; but make punishment eternal and I go along carefully. I do not pretend to be an authority, but I am liable to err, but when the doctrines of the Church are assailed, I rise to arms for its defence. You tell me to be calm. I cannot when that which is so dear to me is wronged. I know that the discussion will do good. The reason why we do not get along faster is because we do not have enough hell in our religion.

A vote was then taken on Mr. McAllister's motion to lay the question on the table, which was lost.

A tall gentleman addressed the assemblage. He was sorry that it was said that the Church was ambiguous. It would be unfortunate, if a question of such moment be not discussed. He was not in favor of having the reporters admitted. The press to-morrow would have the proceedings of this meeting, and the world at large would see that we are afraid to touch this subject of hell. If a brother is so low as to be afraid of altering his views by discussion, I recommend that he stay at home and pray. In Wesley's time they preached sermons on subjects like these: "A few groans from hell." "A nut for damned sinners to crack." I hope we will act like sensible men, and not as children, we should not shirk from this question. I go in for fair play. [A voice, "Hallolujah!"]

The last speaker said that if a little intellectual investigation be denied they would go where it would be denied. One of the greatest hindrances in the cause of God is that the people are not impressed enough with hell. This preachers' meeting should speak with no uncertain sound. We want truth. [Cries of "Glory!"] I want this question discussed next Monday, and to be continued until finally disposed of. [A voice, "Put him out!"] I shall not be frowned down.

Another reverend doctor did not think that this question was one of the doctrines of the Methodist Church, neither did he know that he was in a manufactory of Methodist doctrines and creeds. The house built by those shining lights of our Church, he said, was built. Shall we take out the foundation stone and show it to the world? [Cries of "No!"] We owe something to our people. They have their convictions fixed. Are we authorized to alter them? [Cries of "Yes!"]

The motion to postpone the debate until the first Monday in March was lost—21 to 19.

A gentleman moved that when they do adjourn it be to meet the first Monday in March. [Laughter.]

Rev. Dr. Roach asked, Why do we propose to discuss the question at this time? Is it proper to doubt that the future happiness of the pure be everlasting? I have no doubt that Mr. Corbett will do the subject full justice. Hell was preached three or four hundred years ago, and discussed with avidity. It is now settled. The wicked shall be turned to hell. I believe that nothing but evil will come by the discussion of this theme. Have we the authority to discuss questions like these in public? [A voice, "Sit down."] These meetings have been reported and sent broadcast. We are not justified in these open proceedings.

The motion to lay the whole subject on the table was lost by a vote of 27 to 28.

Rev. Mr. Merwin, the Chairman, said that he could not afford to allow so much waste of precious time.

Rev. Dr. Curry said that he wanted to waste a little. [Laughter.] I express myself decidedly against the discussion. That a representative body of Methodists should gather together and act so unwisely was to be deprecated. It is humiliating to view this question in the light of the profane. That a body of ministers unknown as to their ecclesiastical polity should here discuss the very foundation of Methodism is horrible. If this discussion be allowed, I desire to have my name stricken from the rolls. It should most certainly not be in public, but should be done in private, logically and learnedly. I confess that people have been educated by these meetings through the press. But we do ourselves a serious harm by crudely discussing such a momentious question without due deliberation. I believe the reports as given by the press of these meetings are substantially correct. But this question will damage ourselves and those who look to us for influence.

Mr. Buckley said he did not attach any importance to any member who says he would be influenced by these questions, which are sometimes spoken of gravely, other times in ribaldry. We are not afraid to grapple with this question. I hail this glorious time. Many things have been said against me. I fall back on my reputation to save me from the false reports circulated against me. [Laughter]. Several years ago a question of similar import was discussed [illegible]; lasted three or four months and was very exciting. But when completed it was found that but two members dissented from the orthodox views.

Dr. True said that he appeared before them by accident—providentially, perhaps. [Jeers.] At the last meeting there was but one who stood by me. [A voice—"You brought him in."] I have not advanced a principle contrary to Methodism, but only a modification. We are not stereotyped in the principles of John Wesley. We live in an age of reform—in a progressive age. I, too, doubt whether this is the proper place to discuss. I want no angry controversy. During the seven years that I have accepted this theory of destruction I have converted 450 souls. I have not lost an iota of my interest for the salvation of mankind.

A motion was here made that the whole subject be postponed, and cries of "We want no gag-law here."

The motion was lost by a vote of 39 to 12.

The question will therefore be taken up for discussion next Monday.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Jealous Husband Kills His Wife, His Friend, and Himself.

Moravia, N. Y. (Jan. 5), Correspondence of the New York World.

This is a quiet village in Cayuga County, on the Southern Central Railroad, and is eighteen miles southerly from Auburn. It is here that the newest and latest Spiritualistic demonstrations are made, through the mediumship of Mrs. Andrews, who is acknowledged on all sides to be the very best in her particular line, that particular line being to show you your dead grandmother on your father's side, for 50 cents, good and lawful money, at any time. It is the very Mecca of Spiritualists. Hither come, annually, thousands of believers to perfect their faith, and other thousands to inquire and investigate concerning Spiritualism.

For several years past William J. N. Shepard has been a resident of this town. He came from Niles, in this county, and of that town he was Supervisor years agone. He bore a good character for upright dealing, and his reputation was without blemish save in one particular, to be hereinafter mentioned. He was a man of family, having a wife, a young unmarried daughter, Julia, and another daughter, the wife of William M. Westfall, of this village. His possessions of land as well as of money were ample. Beneath his roof for several years past had dwelt with his family his kinswoman, Sophia Hilsman, wife of John A. Hilsman, of Georgia. The latter spent the summer and fall hereabouts hunting and fishing, and from subsequent developments it seems that he was not then satisfied with the reports which were rife concerning Shepard's relations with Mrs. Hilsman. But in the late fall he went back to Georgia, leaving his wife here with Mr. Shepard.

On Friday last, however, he returned. Shepard, his wife, and Mrs. Hilsman were greeted with apparent cordiality by Hilsman on his arrival at Shepard's residence, which is distant about two miles from the village. Yesterday, Hilsman came to town and bought a revolver. To-day at noon, while Mrs. Hilsman was washing her face in an upper chamber, he sat behind her and cocked his pistol. The noise attracted her attention. She turned partially around, and he discharged the contents of one of the barrels, the ball taking effect in her eye, and escaping at the base of her skull, causing, of course, instant death. Mr. Shepard and his nephew, M. L. Palmer, were in the room below, and went to the stair door to ascertain the reason of the report, when Hilsman appeared at the top of the stairs, aimed deliberately at Shepard and fired, the ball penetrating Shepard's temple and causing instantaneous death. Palmer retreated again to the sitting-room, when Hilsman shot twice through the chamber door with the evident intent of killing Palmer. The latter attempted to escape, and while doing so Hilsman fired three shots after him, one of which took effect within an inch and a-half of his head and lodged in the door-casing; but he finally escaped unharmed. Having accomplished the double murder, Hinsman retired to the chamber where his wife lay a corpse, and hoisting a window hailed a passing neighbor, to whom he disclosed what he had done, and declared that Shepard had seduced his wife, ruined himself and her, that he no longer desired to live, that any person approaching the house would be by him killed instantly, and that he only desired to be left alone for a few moments. Shortly afterward the report of a pistol and a sound as some falling body was heard, and all was quiet. Mrs. Shepard made her escape upon the first alarm.

An investigation was at once made. Mr. Shepard was found dead at the foot of the stairs, Mrs. Hilsman dead in the chamber with a revolver at her feet, and Mr. Hilsman lying near, also dead, with his murderous weapon in his hand and lying across his breast.

Languages.

A recent calculation relative to the principal European languages shows that English is spoken by 90,000,000 persons, inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Newfoundland, and the East Indies; German by 55,000,000 in their own country, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, La Plata, Australia, and the East Indies; Spanish by 55,000,000 in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the Republics of South America, Manilla, etc.; and French by 45,000,000 in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Cayenne, and North America.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 BOARDING-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $3 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with first-class table; also, table boarders accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.) between 12th and 13th sts. A cheerful family hotel, with excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6. Everything first-class, with home comforts.

539 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS, single or en suite, for families or single room, with first-class board. Day boarders wanted.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite, with board, for gentleman and wife. Accommodations strictly first-class.

759 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, by furnished. References required.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one nice double, and one single room, handsomely furnished. References required.

1030 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, and accommodations for day boarders. FLORENCE PLACE HOUSE.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.,—Pleasant rooms with board.

West Side.

73 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for two gentlemen.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, large room, suitable for four young men, cheap; a few day boarders accommodated.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have rooms and board; price, $7 a week; references required.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room to rent, with board; also room for day boarders.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FRONT ROOM for two gentlemen; also one single room; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; $5.50 per week.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, large room, well warmed; gas, hot and cold water, and bath; suitable for single gentleman.

CARL JANSSEN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, RESTAUrant and Oyster House, 74 South Sangamon-st., corner Madison, a few rooms with board by the week.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FEW LADIES and gentlemen can find first-class board in house newly opened; rooms furnished or unfurnished; references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG gentleman. Terms must be reasonable, in which case board will be permanent. Address, stating terms, &c., X 76, Tribune office, for two days.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE OR two rooms, South Side, private family or few other boarders. Address, giving particulars, S 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES IN strictly private family on South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. References given and required. Address L, care Carrier No. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS." Western News Co., General Agents MATRIMONIAL NEWS CO., Box 507, Chicago.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, LIBRAries and magazines. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st., or 114 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR CITY and county, to introduce a new and very salable article. Call at 19 North Jefferson-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, AN INterest in some agency business that is well established; would prefer something similar to a book or advertising agency business. Address, with real name and full description of business, profits, &c., M 77, Tribune.

WANTED—TO LET—A JOB—37 TO BUILDING houses—and pay a good piano; $250, and $200 cash. Call at 419 Butterfield-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ROOMS TO RENT—Kitchen, dining-room, and bed-room furniture; all ready for housekeeping. 793 West Lake-st., up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY first-st., first-class house containing all modern improvements, with 1st [illegible] of best oak Wabash-av.; near Twenty-ninth-st., with 3-story frame house; price $11,000; 25x125 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court; 48x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF stories, 5 rooms, attic, cistern on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; monthly payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 161 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE, ALL modern improvements, together with furniture; best location on the South Division for any one wishing to commence housekeeping; this is an opportunity seldom offered. For terms, etc., address G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 6 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side, they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 Clark. Room 6, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—292 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, fine brick house and lot at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK; an improved farm, 40 or 75 miles from Chicago, will be taken in part payment for a house. WM. H. NIXON building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — PRAIRIE-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms, and lot 28x184 feet, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV.—LOT 50x125 FEET, east side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, Cottax-av., lot 100x165, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—80 FEET FRONTING on Wabash, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Also, Michigan-av., lot 41x178 feet, near Fortieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV.—A choice corner, east and south front.
Also, 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front.
50 feet on State-st., near Forty-fifth-st.
88 feet on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east front; will sell on long time or exchange for other property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON MICHigan-av. I will sell to the first man that calls, a lot on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., with two-story brick building, 24x80 feet, for cash below the market value; small payment down, balances on long time, or will take a house and lot as part pay. B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$400—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL ten lots, inside city, at above price, for small payment down; best bargain you can get in Chicago; come and see it, 20 minutes from the city. MORTON CULVER

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Senator Early Nominated by the Republican Caucus for President of the Senate.

Canvassing the Vote for State Officers in Joint Convention.

Senator Voris' Seat Contested by Apperson.

The Illinois River Improvement Scheme---Only $1,750,000 Required.

The Law-Makers of Wisconsin, Indiana, and Other States.

THE LAW OF MURDER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The bill proposed by State's Attorney Reed to amend the Criminal Code, was introduced to-day by Senator Williamson. It provides for capital punishment, and is to be warmly discussed.

Senator Hinchcliffe introduced a bill, providing that where insanity is put in defence, the accused, if found guilty, shall be sentenced to an Insane Asylum or the Penitentiary, in proportion to the enormity of the crime. It virtually abolishes the plea of insanity.

Senator Casey offered a bill, providing that when application is made for a change of venue, the State may file counter affidavits, which the Court shall consider.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Senator Thompson introduced the bill prepared by the Chicago City authorities, relative to the collection of taxes, which drew forth the opinion from several Senators that it should be made applicable to the whole State, when they would vote for it.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

was held last evening, the proceedings being secret. After some discussion it was decided to nominate a President of the Senate, and an informal ballot was taken. Early, Short, Sanford, and Hampton received votes, and a ballot was taken, with Early ahead, Short next, and Hampton, Sanford, and a few others bringing up the rear. On the second formal ballot, Early received 18 votes; Short, 9; Sanford, 2; Richardson, 2; Hampton, 1. The result is a bitter disappointment to Short's friends, who wese sure of his election, and attributed his defeat to a combination made by which some of his friends were induced to abandon him to secure Committees for themselves. His nomination is a compliment to Mr. Early, who made little effort to succeed.

The contest for the "Judiciary" followed, resulting in the triumph of Sanford, of Knox, which was entirely unexpected. He beat Upton and Waite. Upton got "Revision" by acclamation. Donahue came next on "Railroads" and Palmer on "Judicial Circuits." The following nominations were then made: Finance, Short; Warehouses, Williamson; Revenue, Burns; Municipal, Canfield; Appropriations, Shepard; Insurance, Reynolds; Corporations, Jacobs; Banks, Patterson; Education, Baldwin; Canals and Rivers, Whiting; Agriculture, Nicholson; Horticulture, Cunningham; Manufactures, McGrath; Township Organization, Waite; Fees and Salaries, Dow; Expenses, Hampton; Federal Relations, Sheldon; Mines and Mining, Ferrell; Printing, Strong; Military, Steele; Roads, Casey; Elections, Thompson; Federal Relations, Sheldon; Library, Crews; Reformatory Institutions, Yeager; Charitable Institutions, Wilcox; Penal Institutions, Henry; Enrolled Bills, Yeager; Geology and General Miscellaneous, Hampton.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The following is a list of the principal revision bills passed by the last Legislature:

Administration of estates, attachments before Justices of the Peace, attachments in Courts of Record, Attorney General and State's Attoneys, bail, bastardy, chancery, conveyances, private corporations, municipal corporations, discount, drainage, drovers, ejectment, elections, eminent domain, evidence and depositions, exemptions, fees and salaries, forcible entry and detainer, game, garnishment, guardian and ward, insolvent debtors' judgments and executions, jurors, justices and constables, limitations, marks and brands, mills and millers, notaries public, masters in chancery, penitentiary, revenue, roads and bridges, schools, specific performance of contracts, warehouses, wills.

The following-named bills had made progress, but had not passed when the Legislature adjourned:

Counties and county government, township organization, liens of mechanics and others, interest, County Courts, paupers, attachments of boats and vessels, venue, police magistrates, policing of railroads, arbitration and awards, estrays, mortgages.

The revisers say that they have bills of the following titles prepared and ready to report to the present Legislature:

Abatement criminal jurisprudence, Courts, Clerks of Courts, Coroners, Sheriffs, jails and jailors, partition, replevin, Recorders, Treasurer of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, landlord and tenant, habeas corpus, negotiable instruments.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Judiciary Committee will have a few legal nuts to crack, and the non-legal members something to mystify them. The revisers state that these comprise all but a few matters necessary to complete the revision. A few of the old chapters, they think, do not need to be revised, and they are also of opinion that the whole work can be finished at this session. Mr. Hurd is already on the ground.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Some appropriation will be asked for the construction of a lock and dam on the Illinois River at Copperas Creek. The sum desired with which to make the contract for the work will be about $400,000. It is not certain what amount will actually be asked for, but that sum would very nearly cover the whole cost. Another proposition is being discussed. It is that the State shall appropriate at this time $200,000, and a tax of four-tenths of a mill for four years, which would produce about $200,000 a year, or $800,000 in all, and that the revenue of the canal, estimated at $150,000 a year for the four years, making in all $600,000, to be applied to the construction of dams, and that the General Government be induced to spend the $150,000 asked for in a bill now before Congress, for the improvement of the river on the lock and dam at Copperas Creek. This would make a total of $1,750,000,—sufficient to build four locks and dams, all that are necessary to make the stream navigable to its mouth.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The place of Senator Vores is contested by Mr. Apperson, his opponent for election, on the alleged ground of illegal voting in three of the counties constituting the district. Voris states there is nothing in it; that the notice of the contest served upon him cited him to appear before a Justice of the Peace instead of taking the contest into the Senate, which is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and that the day in the notice for the hearing was Sunday—in law a *dies non*. The case may yet appear in the Senate, but Mr. Voris is confident in his own integrity and the integrity of the constituents who voted for him.

DISSECTION.

A bill will be introduced providing for giving the bodies of the unknown dead to medical colleges for dissection. A similar bill failed in the last two Houses, owing to the repugnance of many rural members to vote for what they considered desecration of mortal remains. As bodies will be devoted to scientific purposes anyway, and as they are now obtained surreptitiously, and will continue to be stolen, dissection might as well be sanctioned and regulated by law in this State, as it is in many others.

SWORN IN.

The oath of office was administered in the House by Chief Justice Lawrence, the only member absent being Mr. Sherman, of Cook, who was suddenly called home.

THE OLD STATIONERY STEAL.

The old stationery evil popped up its head to-day, in the shape of a resolution offered by Connolly, of Coles, to print 200 copies of the Constitution, for the use of members, as there were none in the Secretary of State's office. Why should there be? It was amended by Grundy, of Coles, to make the number 500, and that was adopted, and then Rountree, of Cook, moved to include the rules of the House and the joint rules of the House and Senate, and they were put in, and then some one got in the list of Standing Committees, and some one else the names of the State officers and officers of the House, and the volume was closed, but not before Loomis, of Gallatin, who saw the absurdity of the whole thing, moved that "the pamphlet also contain the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the life of Peter Parley, General Banks' report of the Red River Expedition, and J. Lathrop Motley's history of the Netherlands." It is usual and proper to print the rules and joint rules, and lists of Committees, as they are a legitimate part of the proceedings of the House, but the Constitution is no more so than the articles ennumerated by Mr. Loomis, and copies of that admirable document can be had for 25 cents out of the $50 which it permits each of these members to draw for stationery. The printing of the Constitution is clearly illegal.

Another resolution of a cognate character was passed at the instigation of Lane, of Hancock, providing that the Doorkeeper be authorized to call upon the Secretary of State for "such articles" as "said Doorkeeper may deem necessary for the use and convenience of the members." Under this comprehensive and sweeping order the Secretary of State is placed at the service of the Doorkeeper and under his command, and the Doorkeeper can supply his friends, the members, with everything they desire. He is made the judge and caterer of their wants. He can supply them with stationery, stove-pipe hats, overcoats, and gum shoes at his discretion. The Constitution was evidently never intended to apply to this Legislature. After violating that instrument several times in one hour, and the ingenuity of the members in that direction being exhausted for one morning, the House took a recess for fifteen minutes to await the arrival of the Senate. It is worthy of remark that not a single member uttered a protest against the palpable unconstitutionality of portions of these resolutions. If the tendency to extravagance, of which grave symptoms have already appeared, is not checked in the outset, there is no telling where it may end.

A SMALL JOB.

It was found that all the locks had been removed from the desks of the members since last year, and a resolution was introduced directing the Doorkeeper to supply these necessary safeguards. The question naturally arises, What became of the locks, and were they not removed to give somebody a little job?

The members, after their arduous labors doing little or nothing for three days, voted to go home to their families and constituents until Monday. As the Committees are not yet appointed and will not be until Monday, the adjournment cannot do much harm and may prevent the introduction of mischievous resolutions of doubtful constitutionality.

THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Petitions from the Quincy Bar requesting a change in the mode of publishing the Supreme Court reports were presented in both Houses.

Springfield is believed by some persons to be a short cut to Washington. Major Paul Vandervoort desires to be Governor of Colorado Territory, and has been laying "pipe" here for several days with five new Congressmen and the coming Senator, all of whom expect to go to Washington to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

Captain Brierly, who has been in the field for the appointment as Adjutant General, has changed his base, and is said to be looking for a Railroad Commissionership. Stillwell is still working for the latter place, and Sweetzer, of Bloomington, to be Adjutant General.

HOUSE REGULATIONS.

The House Committee on Rules have agreed to abolish the Committee of the Whole, whereby much time will be saved. They have instituted the consideration of bills, which will be before the third reading. No debate will be allowed on the third reading, but a bill can be relegated to the order of consideration by a vote of the House. All orders are to be called through, returning to the beginning when completed.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shaw.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BURNS presented a petition from sundry attorneys of Quincy, asking that the Supreme Court Reports be published promptly. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HAMPTON presented a petition from miners of McDonough County, asking that Section 6 of the Miners' law be repealed. Tabled by request.

RULES.

Mr. WHITING, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported a code for the government of the Senate.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution passed by the House to canvass the vote for State officers this morning, and concurred therein.

RULES.

After the joint canvass the Senate returned to the Chamber, and the consideration of the Sheldon amendment to the rules was resumed. After a motion by Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SHELDON accepted as an amendment that the proposed Committee should consist of nine instead of thirteen. The resolution was then carried.

Mr. CANFIELD moved to amend so that the Committee called the Judicial Circuit be called the Judicial Department. Carried.

A great deal of time was consumed in discussing the rule allowing State officers and other dignitaries to have seats in the Senate.

Mr. SHORT moved that 200 copies of the rules be printed, in order that they might be examined before final action.

Mr. YAGER offered a resolution providing for one week's pay for J. M. Adair, temporary Secretary, and J. W. Cooley, temporary Sergeant-at-Arms, at the rate fixed for the permanent officers.

Mr. SHELDON moved to pay for the time actually spent in duty.

Mr. LASEY moved to amend by adding the name of W. H. Mants, who was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of the Senate. Not seconded.

Mr. Sheldon's amendment was carried, and the resolution was then adopted.

Adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

RULES AGAIN.

Mr. PALMER moved to amend the report, so as to provide for a Committee on Rivers and Commerce.

Mr. WAITE moved to amend by dividing the Committee on Rivers and Warehouses into two separate committees. Carried.

Mr. SHELDON moved to amend by adding a Committee on State Educational Institutions.

Pending the debate, the time arrived for going into Joint Session to canvass the vote, and the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RULES.

Met at 2:30.

Mr. Sheldon's motion to create an additional Committee on Educational Institutions was, on his motion, rescinded.

Considerable discussion was had upon a motion to discard Cushing's Manual, propositions being made to substitute Barclay or Wilson's Digests, ending in the retention of Cushing.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ARCHER introduced a bill to amend Chapter 106, Revised Statutes, entitled Venue.

Mr. THOMPSON introduced a bill to provide for an extension of time for the collection of the taxes of 1872 in counties having 100,000 inhabitants.

Mr. HAMPTON introduced a bill to amend the Miners' bill passed at the last session.

Mr. WILLIAMSON introduced a bill in relation to the criminal code.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE introduced a bill relating to persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity.

Mr. EARLY introduced a bill relating to the Reform School at Pontiac.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. CASEY—To establish Probate Courts and provide for the election of Probate Judges.

By Mr. CASEY—To divide the State into Judicial Districts of two or more counties each.

By Mr. NICHOLSON—Concerning County Superintendents of Schools.

By Mr. STEELE—To amend the act of 1872 relating to jurors.

By Mr. ARCHER—To increase the jurisdiction of County Courts and legalize their assignment of homesteads.

By Mr. BURKE—To repeal the Registry law.

By Mr. HAMPTON—To amend the School law.

By Mr. BURKE—To authorize the entering of satisfaction on the margin of trust deed.

By Mr. ARCHER—To exempt homesteads from levy and forced sale, and to set off the same.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. CASEY'S resolution to print 10,000 copies of the message in English, 5,000 in German, and 3,000 each in Swedish and Norwegian was lost, and the amendment referring it to a Committee of seven was adopted.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Monday next, at 2 p. m., was set for the inauguration of State officers.

Adjourned to Monday, at 10 a. m.

HOUSE.

Met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pierce.

PAGES.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of ten pages and four policemen was adopted.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A resolution authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of the Governor's message in German, and 2,000 each in Swedish and Norwegian, was offered.

A substitute ordering the printing of 1,000 in the German language was lost. The original was adopted.

RECESS.

A resolution that when the House adjourn it adjourn to Monday at 10 a. m. was adopted—yeas, 82; nays, 62.

HEATING APPARATUS.

A proposition of Albert L. Ide to take charge of the heating apparatus at $11 per day was adopted.

RULES.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a partial report providing for the appointment of Committees as follows: Judiciary, 17 members; Corporations, 15; Railroads, 17; Inland Commerce and Warehouses, 15; Judicial Department, 25; Finance, 15; Mines and Mining, 13; Fees and Salaries, 13; Appropriations, 15; Penitentiary, 15; Municipal Affairs, 15; Education, 15; State Institutions, 15; Public Charities, 13; Public Buildings and Grounds, 15; Revenue, 15; Banks and Banking, 13; County and Township Organization, 15; Agriculture and Horticulture, 15; Manufactures, 15; Canal and River Improvements, 15; Elections, 11; Equalization of Taxes, 11; Insurance, 13; Federal Relations, 9; Claims, 9; Militia, 11; Civil Service and Retrenchment, 13; Geological Survey, 9; Printing, 11; Roads, Highways, and Bridges, 11; Executive Department, 9; Drainage, 9; Contingent Expenses, 7; Rules, 7; Miscellaneous, 7; State and Public Libraries, 7; Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, 5; Mileage, 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Doorkeeper was authorized to furnish stationery, etc., for public use.

The Doorkeeper was directed to furnish desks and seats for the members.

Five hundred copies of the Constitution, rules, etc., were ordered printed.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

A message from the Senate announcing concurrence with the House in the resolution relating to the canvass of votes for State officers was received.

At 11:05 the Senate made its appearance, and the canvass of votes proceeded, when it appeared that for Governor Richard J. Oglesby had received 237,774 votes, and Gustavus Koerner, 197,084. Richard J. Oglesby was declared Governor.

For Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge had 235,101 votes; John C. Black, 199,760 votes. J. L. Beveridge was declared elected.

For Secretary of State, Geo. H. Harlow had 241,435 votes, and Edward Rummel had 193,493 votes, and Harlow was declared elected.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, C. E. Lippincott had 241,490 votes, and Daniel O'Hara 192,708, and Lippincott was declared elected.

For Treasurer, Edward Rutz had 242,686 votes, and Charles H. Lanphier 191,806, and Rutz was declared elected.

For Attorney General, James K. Edsall had 240,731 votes, and J. V. Eustace, 191,897, and Edsall was declared elected.

Adjourned.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Forty-six Senators responded to the roll call.

The old officers of the Sennte were re-elected except the Doorkeeper, Archibald Anderson being the successful candidate for that position.

The standing rules of the special session were adopted.

A Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the House Committee to inform the Governor of the organization of the two Houses.

A Committee was appointed in regard to an official report of the proceedings of the Senate.

The House resolution for a joint session this afternoon was adopted.

A Committee was appointed to inquire what newspapers should be taken, if any.

The House having arrived for a joint session, the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House, when the message of the Governor was delivered.

Upon the petition of the Senate, a resolution was adopted to print 1,000 copies of the message in English, and 1,000 in German.

Bills were introduced, one to authorize the organization of building and loan associations; to appropriate $100,000 to the Perdue University; to protect the elections of voluntary associations, and to punish frauds therein, and to regulate fees and salaries of public officers.

The bill to increase the salaries of Judges was made the special order for Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

A Committee was appointed to act with the Senate Committee to inform the Governor of the organization of the General Assembly.

A motion was adopted declaring that the Per Diem bill of 1872 is to be regarded as providing for the payment of all claims of the members against the State in full of all services, and that it is contemplated by the vote to cut off all perquisites of whatever character—yeas, 83; nays, 5.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor reported that he would deliver his message at 2:30 o'clock.

After the reading of the message, a resolution was adopted ordering 1,000 copies printed in English, and 1,500 in German.

The message was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A bill appropriating $100,000, to pay the expenses of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House agreed to meet on Saturday afternoon to canvass the votes for Governor.

The Joint Convention assembled, whereupon the Governor read his biennial message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Governor Baker delivered his last message to the General Assembly this afternoon. The foreign debt of the State is reported as follows:

Amount of 5 per cent State stock under the adjustment of 1867	$32,869.99
Amount of 2½ per cents	4,060.13
Amount of war loan bonds issued under the legislation of 1861 still outstanding	139,000.00
Total	$175,930.12

To which must be added the amount of the old bonds issued prior to 1841, the payment of which is provided for by act approved Dec. 12, 1872, and interest accrued thereon, making the total of $569,000 on this score, and a grand total of $744,930.12.

The domestic debt of the State consists of non-negotiable bonds of the State issued to its own school fund to the amount of $3,905,906.25. The interest of this being pledged to the schools, it is really no debt at all, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but a bond that the State shall pay so much into the school fund.

There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the State the sum of $607,743.84, and the uncollected proceeds of the State tax for 1872 is estimated at $350,000.

The estimated expenses of the present year are for the present session of the General Assembly $100,000, and for the ordinary expenses of Government, benevolent institutions, reformatories, prisons, interest on domestic debt and on war loan bonds, $785,388. This is on the ground that the expenses of these institutions are the same as in 1872, but there is an imperative demand for the increase of the accommodations for the insane, and he thinks the levy for the years 1873 and 1874 for State purposes should be 15 cents on the hundred dollars, and also that some of the revenue of 1873 will have to be anticipated for the extra expenses on this account this year. He calls attention to the necessity of enlarging the duties and responsibilities of the Attorney General, and recommends the law to be changed accordingly, and that that officer be compelled to live at the Capital, as the other State officers, and keep an office.

The necessity of a Bureau of Statistics and the establishment of a school for the education of feeble-minded and idiotic children is pointed out, and recommendations are made in regard to the same. The submission of the amendment to the Constitution forbidding the resumption of the control of the Wabash and Erie Canal, with the assumption of its debt, and of a vote in regard to the holding of a Constitutional Convention, are recommended for an election on the second Tuesday in October, at which election also delegates to the said Convention shall be elected, to meet if the people decide to have such Convention held. Liberal appropriations are recommended for the State Geological Department. The Philadelphia centennial celebration and the Washington Monument are commended to the consideration of the Legislature without recommendation.

The joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, and a letter of Governor Hayes transmitting the same, complaining of a breach of faith on the part of Indiana in regard to a compact to keep up the Wabash & Erie Canal, is presented, with the recommendation that the Legislature pass a joint resolution denying that such contract ever existed between the two States.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 10.—Neither House of the Legislature had a session of half an hour long, and both adjourned till Monday evening, to give time for the appointment of the Assembly Committees. Many members have gone home or to Milwaukee and Chicago.

SENATE.

Senators Schmidt, Democrat, and Hiner, Republican, offered resolutions for a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and three from the Assembly, to investigate all matters connected with the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which were laid over.

A resolution was offered and laid over for 2,000 copies of the Governor's message.

Bills were introduced making new regulations for publishing the volumes of laws, abolishing the distinction between general and local laws; also, authorizing the improvement of the navigation of certain streams in this State by regulating the construction of dams, manner of cleaning out, etc., in the interest of the lumbermen.

HOUSE.

Mr. Thornton, Republican, offered the following:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, the Governor, states in his message that charges of a grave character have been made in the public prints and otherwise, affecting the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and

WHEREAS, The public feel a deep interest in this institution, and desire and have a right to know as to the truth or falsity of such charges, therefore,

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that a joint Committee of five be appointed, consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the Assembly, the duty of which Committee shall be to investigate thoroughly all such charges, and all matters pertaining to the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in every respect whatever; that the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and report fully to the Legislature all the evidence taken in such investigation, with all the facts elicited in regard to the management of the Home, as early in the present session as is practicable, in view of a full and complete investigation of the matters committed to its charge.

A joint resolution was offered, that no bill shall be received by either House after Feb. 5, except such as may be reported by standing Committees, or by select Committees appointed prior to that date; also, instructing the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure a law providing for the connecting with and adding to the present Post Office facilities a complete system of telegraph, disconnected with private individuals or corporations, so as to bring within the reach and means of the great mass of the people this most desirable means of communication.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 9.—The Governor's message, delivered to-day, shows the receipts for 1872 to be $2,101,340.84; disbursements, $1,335,207.14; public debt, $8,186,500; valuation of State property, $334,492,468.

The assets of the Georgia National Bank will not amount, in real value, to more than one-half of the State's claim of $12,259,359. The State's indorsements of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad is called to the Legislature's attention, and that body is recommended to resume possession of the road and dispose of it.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—James M. Smith was inaugurated Governor of Georgia to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. The Governor said Georgia will continue to perform her part in good faith as a member of the Federal Union. We should send the wisest and most discreet men to the Federal Legislature, and be thankful that the evil brood, native and imported, spawned upon our State by the retiring armies, have disappeared from our high places.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10.—The Senate bill raising the Supreme Court salaries to $5,000 was vigorously debated in the House, and the sum was reduced to $4,000. The bill then passed —85 to 9—the members voting in the negative being Garfield, of Kent; Goodrich, of Jackson; Kellogg, of Ionia; Luce, of Hillsdale; Priest, of Macomb; Walker, of Branch; West, of Berrien; Wixon, of Saailac. The amendment will probably be adopted in the Senate. The Judiciary Committee appointed as its Clerk George R. Voorhies, White Lake, Oakland County.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill passed requiring County Treasurers to pay to each township and village School Board a sum equal to two-thirds of the current collection between the 15th and 25th of December and 15th and 25th of June.

In the House, a bill was introduced to create the office of State Commissioner of Asylums, who is to have advisory supervision over all penal and benevolent institutions of Ohio, except the Penitentiary, and, with the Governor and State Auditor, is to have charge of all matters relating to the management of building or remodelling State buildings.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Jan. 10.—The Legislature completed its organization, and the Governor's message was received and read in both Houses. The Governor reports nearly $200,000 in the Treasury, the greater part of which belongs to the School Fund. He recommends the abolition of the revision tax and collection laws, and other reforms.

The new State officers will be inaugurated on Monday.

FIRES.

Burning of a Woollen Factory in Jacksonville, Ill., and Two Mills in Michigan--Minor Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—This morning at 7 o'clock the Home Woolen Mills, in this city, were discovered to be on fire, and so rapidly did the flames extend, that in less than an hour the establishment was in ashes. The loss by this terrible conflagration amounts to $100,000, of which but $12,000 is covered by insurance. Of the amount of insurance, $3,000 is in the North American, of Philadelphia, and the same amount in the Ætna, of Hartford, Home, of New York, and Royal, of Liverpool, respectively. Some $25,000 worth of woolen fabrics, $30,000 worth of wool, and other property of the value of some $5,000, were saved. The mills destroyed were owned by a joint stock company, with a capital stock paid in of $160,000. The stock of the company was owned as follows: M. P. & A. E. Ayers, of this city, $50,000; Mayor George M. McConnell, of Jacksonville, $28,000; the Hon. Jno. Gordon and Wm. Richardson, of Morgan County, each $25,000; W. T. Beikman, of Menard County, $17,000, and Ham Staley, of Chicago, $15,000.

By the destruction of these extensive mills seventy-five or eighty operatives are thrown out of employment. The fire is indeed a terrible calamity to our city. The holders of the stock of the company are all wealthy, and although their losses are heavy, they will not seriously feel them. The fire was caused by a parcel of wool, which a woman operative was spreading on a dryer, coming in contact with a jet of gas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—A negro meeting-house, closely surrounded by dwellings, was set on fire, early yesterday morning, in Brooklyn, with the evident intent of destroying it.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—The mill of Fisher & Slimner, at Holley, in Lapeer County, was burned to-day. Loss, $7,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Union Block, a large wooden building on Main street, owned by Lund & Fellows, was entirely burned this morning. The losses by all its occupants are $50,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—A Charlotte special of to-day says the foundry and machine shop of Andrew A. Moore was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

MICHIGAN.

Approaching Meetings of the State Pomological and Agricultural Societies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 10.—Arrangements have been completed for holding the next meeting of the State Pomological Society in this city, Jan. 14, 15, and 16. The meeting will be a large and important one to all fruit-growers. The annual business meeting of the Northern Michigan Agricultural Society is to be held here at the same time.

The State Pomological Society has been for several years a working power in the interests of fruit-growers. Besides its regular meetings and the transaction of its ordinary business, and its annual fairs, it has held special meetings—usually of two days each—at the several fruit centres of Western Michigan, such as St. Joseph, Spring Lake, Grand Rapids and South Haven. At the last annual meeting held in December, the Hon. J. P. Thompson, of Grand Rapids, who had, year after year, been elected President of the Society, declined another re-election, and was chosen Secretary, an office he is eminently qualified to fill.

Mr. A. S. Dychman, of South Haven, a practical fruit-grower, was elected President for the year 1873, and his inaugural, to be be delivered before the Society on Tuesday next, will doubtless be notable. Large delegations are expected, of practical fruit-growers, from the South Haven Pomological Society, of South Haven; from St. Joseph, Grand Travers, Wayne, and other counties.

The Next Iowa State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 10.—At a meeting held in DesMoines, Iowa, on Wednesday, it was decided to hold the next State Fair in this city, to commence Sept. 8, with the following old officers: John Scott, Nevada, President; Edwin Smith, Davenport, Vice President; J. M. Schaffer, Fairfield, Secretary; Wm. B. Leach, Cedar Rapids, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

Six Senators Secede from the Kellogg Legislature in Louisiana.

The Oppression and Corruption of the Pinchback Faction Denounced.

Minor Political Matters.

ADDRESS OF SIX SECEDERS FROM THE KELLOGG SENATE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The Fusion Legislature fully organized at 2 p. m. Senator McMillian, accompanied by Senators Jenks, Noland, Swords, Todd, Worrall, and Hunsaker, who, to-day, withdrew from Kellogg's Senate, took their seats in the Fusion Senate, and issued the following address:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10, 1873.

To our Fellow-citizens, the People of Louisiana:

We deem it our duty to resent the anomalous condition of affairs; to place before our constituents and country the reasons that actuate us in the course of conduct we have determined to pursue. We are in favor of a Republican form of government; we have acted with the National Republican party, but we cannot sanction the course that has been pursued in this State by the Custom House portion of our party, and by the Pinchback government, and believe no right-thinking person or class, no matter of what political shade or conviction, can sustain them in their gross violation of the rights of the people, and their reckless and intolerant course. The organization of the Senate and House we consider as revolutionary. Senators notoriously elected have been displaced, and those whom they defeated put in their places. Members of the Legislature returned by both Boards have been ignored and their places filled by the defeated candidates. Proscriptive legislation has been rushed hurriedly through. Proclamations have been made inhibiting peaceful assemblies of citizens by an Executive who holds his office without color of right and law, and the popular will has been so defied and outraged that we feel we cannot longer act with a body or support an Executive who for party rewards would sink every vestige of liberty in its final grave. The question, who constitutes the legal Returning Board, is subordinate to the question, what are the returns? The returning officers may count in or count out persons with or without returns, but the returns will show for themselves. We ascertain that Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet, and Herron entered into a conspiracy to declare Mr. Kellogg and his ticket elected, and that they did so, without having any official returns of election, and admit that their action was based on data, and memoranda, and affidavits, entirely unknown to the law, and when we see such violence to law perpetrated by those pretended returning officers, and when we see that Longstreet is immediately appointed to an office with $6,000 salary per year; that he is given the office of the Recorder of Mortgages of the Parish of Orleans, which he demanded from McEnroy for compensation in advance for counting the returns in his interest, which monstrous proposition was refused; when we see that Hawkins is forthwith appointed to the Judgeship of a Court with a salary of $5,000 per annum; when we see that a minor son of Lynch was at once appointed to the office of Inspector of Live Stock, estimated to be worth at least $12,000 per annum, it is painfully manifest that the action of the Board was the result of a corrupt bargain, and that these appointments were given in compensation for official prostitution. The Senate having been illegally organized by the revolutionary and violent usurpations of P. B. S. Pinchback, who was not President of the Senate or member of it, who called up and swore in as Senators persons who were notoriously defeated against and in contempt of the protests of a large majority of the Senators holding over, and who alone had the right to organize the Senate, and in the face of a rule established two years before the organization of the Senate on the motion of said Pinchback himself, then a Senator, and considering the public good and the interests of our constituents, we have withdrawn from the body with which we have been acting, and will hereafter take our seats in the Senate which we believe truly represents the people of the State.

(Signed)

J. M. TODD, Sixth Senatorial District.
H. L. SWORDS, Eighth Senatorial District.
L. B. JENKS, Twelfth Senatorial District.
THOS. H. NOLAND, Fourteenth Senatorial District.
ROBT. WORRALL, Sixteenth Senatorial District.
O. T. HUNSAKER, Seventh Senatorial District.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The *Picayune*, on the "Situation and Relief Required," says: "Let it be determined that the assumption of a United States Judge of jurisdiction over the laws of Louisiana was unconstitutional and, therefore, void in all its consequences, and that the use of the military of the United States to uphold the unconstitutional acts of the Judge was also unconstitutional, and therefore to be retracted, and its soldiery be withdrawn from any control over the people of Louisiana."

The withdrawal of six Senators, to-day, from Pinchback's Legislature, created a lively stir in political quarters. It is asserted by the Fusionists, to-night, that other Senators will leave Pinchback to-morrow, probably breaking a quorum.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—The all-absorbing topic of conversations, contrivings, connivings, and caucusses is the contest for the nomination for Senator of the United States. The Democrats having a large majority in both branches of the Legislature can, of course, choose their man, if all will unite on one, but the candidates for the honors and emoluments of the position are so numerous that the insignificant minority of the Radicals may yet play an important part, and be instrumental in electing the man most acceptable to themselves. The Democrats have 119 votes. Blair's friends now claim 42; Phelps', 40; Bogy's, 29; Broadhead's, 10; Anderson's, 14. Vest and Marmaduke are virtually out of the contest. In case of a disagreement among the Democrats, Phelps' friends are confident of securing his election. Men who know the strong points of Blair in securing a nomination, are willing to bet on his election. A rule will be proposed for the government of the caucus, that no name shall be dropped until after the tenth ballot.

CONNECTICUT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At New Haven, Conn., yesterday, the State Temperance Convention was held, presided over by the Rev. A. H. Winter. It was claimed that the needed temperance legislation could not be obtained of either the Republican or the Democratic party, and a full ticket for State officers was put in nomination, with Henry D. Smith, of Plainville, for Governor, and O. S. Beardsley, of Plymouth, for Lieutenant Governor. A straight-out Temperance platform was adopted.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE NOMINATION IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 10.—D. C. Thomas, of Buena Vista, was nominated to-day by the Republicans of the Sixty-eighth District for Representative, *vice* F. A. Blake, resigned. The election takes place on Monday next.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Susan B. Anthony was brought before Judge Hall in the United States Court, to-day, in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After consultation between the counsel, the hearing of the case was postponed till the 21st inst., at the Court to be held in Albany.

The Farmers' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—The approaching Convention of the Farmers of Illinois, which will be held in this city on the 15th and 16th of this month, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, not only among the farmers of McLean County, who are thoroughly aroused to the importance which will attach itself to the deliberations of that body, but among the citizens of this city also. This, perhaps, is due to the fact that the decision upon which hinges the issue between the farming interests and the railroad monopolies was rendered in the Court of McLean County, upon a suit brought by business men of the county, and by Judge Tipton, a man elected from this city. A hearty reception will, therefore, be tendered to the delegates who may assemble here, and they will receive the influence and assistance of our best business men in their efforts toward the adjustment of the existing difficulties between the producers and the railroads. Within the past week, your reporter has conversed upon the subject of the Convention with influential farmers from several of the counties of Central Illinois, and all report a wonderful interest in it. There is no reason to doubt that the Convention will be largely attended by the best farmers of the State, and that in its results it will be successful in the highest degree.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Colonel Albert Johnson was elected Chief of Police of Louisville on Thursday evening.

The engineer reports that the drainage tunnel under the Detroit River is progressing, and will be carried through in a short time, and that the Company will be enabled to commence the main railroad tunnel at an early day.

Last week, at a mill in Harding County, Ky., a boy named Crume, 16 years old, got a heavy shawl, which he was wearing, caught in some machinery, and was horribly crushed and mangled, dying instantly.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Thiers has instructed the Marquis de Banneville, French Ambassador at Vienna, to convey to Prime Minister Andrassy an expression of the deep regret of the French Government at the indiscreet publications of the Duke de Grammont.

M. Rochfort has not yet been sent back to prison. His physicians report that the journey would be dangerous in his present condition. The Government will decide upon his case to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In the Assembly this afternoon, the debate on the Educational Council bill was continued by Bishop Dupanloup, who spoke at great length. He was interrupted by an altercation between M. Laurent Pichat, a Radical, and M. DeCases, a Conservative. Bitter words were exchanged, and there was much bad feeling. After the close of the sitting two friends of the Radical Deputy called on M. DeCases and demanded an apology. The result is unknown, but a duel is probable.

Thiers and the Thirty's Sub-Committee have agreed to articles permitting the President to address the Assembly on certain specified occasions, and giving him a restricted veto power on legislation. Other bases for contribution have also been settled.

A rupture has taken place in the Left Centre. At a meeting, to-day, of the Deputies belonging to that party, M. Christophe, a Radical, was elected President, whereupon M. Cassimier Percer and his friends immediately withdrew, and joined the Right. It is said that the Bonapartist Deputies will also unite with the Right.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a letter from Count Von Beust in answer to the assertions of the Duke de Grammont. The Count shows that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutral. France, after war was declared, asked for an alliance, and Austria refused.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In the Diet, to-day, Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, in answer to the interpellation introduced yesterday, stated that the prosecution against the newspapers originated in the Foreign Office, and their object was to get a judicial decision as to whether such calumniations of the country as were contained in the Papal allocution could be legally published and circulated. Debate followed, but no action was taken by the House.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 10.—This afternoon the store and property of M. Schwatz, an American citizen, was seized by the Collector of Customs under the pretence of collecting book import dues previously abolished, but now replaced by the Mexican Government. Much indignation is expressed against those who endeavor to evade the law.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 10, *via* LONDON, midnight.—The question which arose concerning the manner in which foreign representatives should enter the presence of the Emperor of China has been settled, the Chinese officials yielding to the demands of the foreigners. The diplomatic body at Pekin will be received by the Emperor on the first of the Chinese moon.

JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mori, the Japanese Minister, is in receipt of information from his Government, to the effect that the Western calendar is to be adopted in Japan, beginning with the 1st of January. Though the names of the months and days are changed to correspond with those of the Western calendar, the Government adheres to their old names for years, the present year being known as the sixth year of Meidi.

NEW YORK.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange During the Past Year—Gossip About the Convict Stokes—A Gigantic Corner in Coal Predicted—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The statistics of enormous dealings on the New York Stock Exchange last year have been published. The registered sales of the twenty-seven most prominent stocks amounted to 55,000,000 shares, valued at nearly double the bonded debt of the United States. The largest transactions were in Pacific Mail, their extent covering fifty-five times the amount of its capital stock. In Erie common transactions were about 8½ times the amount of its stock outstanding. Next comes Western Union Telegraph, with sales of 20½ times its capital stock. Next Northwestern common, with sales of 37 times its issues of stock. Next Union Pacific, sales of 15 times its stock outstanding. In Ohio & Mississippi common, transactions were 4,615,700 shares, showing that stock to have been turned over nearly once in every two weeks. Lake Shore shows aggregate sales amounting to 8½ times its stock. New York Central has declined in speculative prominence, sales of the year being about three and one-third times the number of shares issued. This old speculative favorite now occupies a seventh rank among active stocks, which implies that it is passing into the list of permanent investments. Next in order of activity comes the Columbus, Ohio & Indiana Central, Rock Island, Boston, Hartford, & Erie, Toledo & Wabash, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Hannibal & St. Joseph. The brokers' commissions upon 55,000,000 shares amount to $6,875,000, in the division of which about 1,000 members of the Stock Exchange participate.

A new peril to the safety of children in the public schools of this city has been discovered by the Fire Commissioners. The school buildings most recently erected are heated by steam generated in boilers of complicated construction, which were introduced through one of the numerous jobs of the old municipal ring, and were furnished to schools already well supplied with ordinary methods of heating. It has been found that these boilers are in some cases in charge of unskilled and ignorant men, who were formerly janitors, and who knew nothing whatever of an engineer's duties. The subject is being investigated.

Stokes was visited to-day in the condemned cell by his brother Horace, and John D. Townsend, of counsel. Mr. Townsend's interview with the prisoner was protracted. He defined to his client the twenty-five exceptions which had been taken to the rulings of Judge Boardman. The bill of exceptions was afterward handed to a printer. It will be ready next Saturday for the Judges of the Supreme Court, before whom application for a stay of proceedings and new trial will be made. The first application will be made to Judge Boardman. Stokes and his counsel are confident that some of the Judges of the Supreme Court will grant him a new trial. The luxuries of the cell formerly occupied by Stokes, which, under the rules of the prison, he cannot have in his present quarters, were removed by the brother. A trunk full of clothing was also taken away. Notwithstanding the hopes held out to him by his lawyers, Stokes was very much dejected. Deputy Sheriff Shields and special Deputy Cahill walked with him in the prison yard nearly two hours this afternoon, after which dinner was served. He ate very little. After he had dined he was visited by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, who solemnized the marriage of the prisoner and officiated at the funeral of his brother, who died a few weeks ago.

Coal dealers here and the public generally are excited over reports of a great coal corner by which the railroad magnates propose to crush small operators. If the Reading Railroad should join with the other three, all the East must be at their mercy. By a perfect union, with a monopoly market, they could raise coal a dollar a ton. Such a measure would result in the total extinguishment of several branches of industry, would add to the present high prices of iron, and would compel every family through the whole Northeast to pay a yearly tax of $5 or $10. There are no other available mines except those of Maryland, which produce only about two million tons a year. This would be the most gigantic ring ever known in American monetary circles. The operators are not sitting down and folding their hands; they rely on the action of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention now sitting in Philadelphia. They have engaged counsel, and will contest the matter to the end. Franklin B. Gowan, the President of the Reading Company, and its leading man, at a meeting held a day or two since, it is said, told a body of operators that, "this thing was going through. If you object, and put obstacles in the way, I shall reduce my price one dollar a ton." That would ruin operators. The Reading Company are said to have borrowed large sums of money in England to carry on the scheme.

A private despatch from New Orleans says Father Burke is seriously ill there.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Remarks Made by General George W. Cass, Before the Board of Directors on Accepting the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN: It is now about three months since you expressed your confidence in my devotion to the best interests of this corporation, and of my ability to serve it, by electing me to the most responsible position within your gift—that of the Presidency, which was soon to become vacant. For this evidence of your appreciation I feel most grateful; but the position I cannot accept with an unmixed feeling of gratitude. I accept it with doubt and hesitation, in view of its great responsibilities.

When the Board made its selection of a successor to the gentleman who created this great enterprise as it stands before the public to-day, I was, by your appointment, on a Committee to go to the Pacific coast, and afterwards to Minnesota and Dakota, to make a personal examination of the road, its route, and its land grant, and to look into everything which concerned the Company's present and future. Before accepting or declining the trust you offered to me, I thought it to be fit—to be due to myself, to you, and to that small portion of the public that might place confidence in the enterprise by reason of my presiding over it—that I should first make this personal examination, and thereon found my judgment of the ultimate value of the Northern Pacific Railroad and of its land grant.

That examination has been made, and my opinion of the property has been formed on the examination. And I come to-day to announce to you my acceptance of the honor and the office you have tendered to me, and to promise to devote to this enterprise all of my time, and whatever of experience and judgment I have acquired in forty years of active business life, most of it spent in works of a character similar to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In making a personal examination of the road, the route, and the land-grant to which I have referred, I was one of a Committee of a majority of your Board, and thus had the full advantage of observation from the various standpoints at which different minds and temperaments would naturally view so great a project, all aiding me to reach a more secure and sound judgment.

In the journey, we examined about one thousand miles of the route of your road, and of the lands contiguous. Of the line and the lands, more than one-half was on the Pacific coast. Of the constructed portion of the road, we twice passed over 400 miles, examining the whole of the property and the whole of the thousand miles of route by daylight, purposing to rely on what we saw, and not on what we heard, as to the route, the land, the property, and the probable future development of the enterprise.

It is not my purpose to go into an elaborate recital of all the facts and the theories on which I base my opinion that the Northern Pacific Railroad can be constructed at a reasonable cost—that it can be operated and maintained at a less cost than any other railroad across the continent north of the parallel thirty-three, for very obvious reasons—and that it will have, when constructed, and at once, a larger local traffic than any other road can have west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude; but I will say to you that such is my well-considered judgment.

I will also say that the vast country within the limits of your land-grant is not equalled by any similar extent of country west of the Mississippi River, in all of the elements necessary to support an intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous population in the comforts and luxuries of life.

There is no problem to solve as to the success of the Northern Pacific Railroad after it shall have been constructed. The only question after that event will be how intelligent men of this age should ever have had a doubt about its success.

With these views, gentlemen, I enter upon the duties of the trust you have committed to me.

Reduction of Interest.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: In arranging with your numerous agencies for the sale of the bonds of this Company for the ensuing year, it is important that you do not commit yourselves or this Company to the 7 3-10 per cent issue beyond such time as may suit the convenience and the views of the Company.

The Board of Directors has been considering informally a plan for issuing a 6 per cent bond, and may carry the same into effect early next year.

The track having been completed to within a few miles of the Missouri River, where the large business of Montana can be commanded, sufficient road having been constructed on the Pacific coast to turn the business of Puget Sound from the ocean to the rail route, and the sales of lands having fairly commenced with very gratifying results, the Board is of the opinion that such a basis of credit has been established as will justify a reduction of interest; and that the investing public will speedily show its acquiescence in the reduction by continuing to purchase the bonds of the Company at the reduced interest rate. Truly yours,

G. W. CASS, President.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The jewelry and watch repairing establishment of F. Fenerestein & Co., No. 701 South Halsted street, was operated upon by three thieves, on Thursday evening. The show-window was rifled of nearly everything of value that it contained, one gold and seventeen silver watches being taken. Fenerestein was in the building when the robbery was committed, but he could not get into the store, as the thieves had taken the precaution to fasten the front and back doors by running sticks of wood through the handles.

The alarm from Box 361, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the breaking out of fire in the frame residence No. 89 Wilson street, owned by Mrs. Banks, and occupied by her on the second floor, and by Mr. Holliday on the first floor. The building was damaged to the extent of about $200, but the contents escaped injury; insured for $3,000 in a Watertown, N.Y., company. The fire was accidentally started by Mrs. Banks, who was endeavoring to thaw out the water pipes with a lighted torch. While answering the alarm, Engine No. 13 was capsized at the corner of Maxwell and Jefferson streets, owing to a collision with the street car track. The driver was thrown from his seat and slightly hurt. The engine is said to be considerably damaged.

MARRIED.

JONES—MORELAND—In this city, Jan. 4, 1873, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Methodist minister, Mr. J. Jones, of Chicago, and Miss Margaret A. Moreland, of Goderich, Canada West.

☞ Kingston and Toronto papers please copy.

DIED.

BECKERLEG—On Jan. 10, Martha, wife of J. G. Beckerleg, aged 28 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 811 West Washington-st., on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Indianapolis papers please copy.

CONNELLY—Charles M., son of James J. and Margaret Connelly, Jan. 10, aged 4 months and 22 days.

Funeral to-day, by carriages, to Calvary.

GOODSELL—On Monday, Jan. 6, in New York, Henry M., son of Charles M. and Elizabeth F. Goodsell, aged 6¾ months.

SIMS—At Beloit, Wis., Jan. 5, 1873, of consumption, Ella Frances Sims, aged 24 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Of every grade and description.
Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, W. G. Crockery, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glassware, Carpets, Pianos, &c., on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Butters & Co.'s Regular Saturday's Sale of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Also, 10,000 Cigars. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By HARRISON & CO.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
New and Second-hand Furniture, Stoves, Kitchen and Parlor, Plated Show Cases, Chromos, and a large variety of other goods, will be sold at 9½ a. m., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873. HARRISON & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION
A forced sale AT AUCTION, consisting of 38 horses, wagons, harness, buggies, and sleighs. Sale positive at 10 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 11, at Farmers' Hotel, State-st.